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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXVIII, No. 21

Section 1

January 31, 1938

CO-OP. WINNING

Former share-croppers now operating the co-operative farm at Rochdale, Miss., "are blazing a trail which may point the way out for the whole 8,000,000 Southern share-croppers," Dr. Sherwood Eddy, writer and lecturer, declared Sunday. The \$17,000 farm purchased for the co-operative experiment in 1936 is now valued at \$30,000, he stated, while the co-operative farming community on the land has grown from 28 member families to 150. Principles governing the enterprise he listed as efficient large-scale farming, economy in finance, recognition of organized labor, inter-racial justice and religious belief as a dynamic social force. (Washington Post.)

CANADA TRADE PACT

A new reciprocal trade agreement is to be negotiated with Canada, according to a formal announcement Friday by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. When first announced in November, it was understood that only a supplementary agreement would be sought. Today's announcement, however, indicated that a completely new pact would be drawn. (New York Times.)

PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY LINK

The government of Peru has approved plans for the construction of an asphalt highway from Ancon to Pativilca, through the ports of Chancay, Huacho, Supe and Barranca. The distance is about 100 miles and the cost is estimated at about \$500,000. The highway, an important link of the coastal route from Lima northward, will form part of the Peruvian section of the Pan-American Highway. (New York Times.)

FREIGHT LOADINGS

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended January 22 totaled 570,333 cars, the Association of American Railroads has announced. This was a decrease of 95,013 cars or 14.3 percent below the corresponding week in 1937 and a decrease of 276,822 cars or 32.7 percent below the same week in 1930. Loading of revenue freight for the week of January 22 was a decrease of 10,267 cars or 1.8 percent below the preceding week. Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 145,547 cars, an increase of 4,295 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 13,130 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. (Press.)

Life of a Scientist The February Scientific Monthly contains "Some Aspects of the Life of a Scientist" by Dr. Maurice C. Hall, formerly of the Department. He says that "there is a growing demand that scientific facts be given such interpretation as will bring them to the attention of the public in simple and understandable form. To achieve this we have such services as Science Service, the publicity section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and special scientific writers in the press, services and elsewhere."

American Way of Life "The American Way," by David Cushman Coyle, in February Harper's, "is the article which won the \$1,000 prize offered by Harper's Magazine for the best contribution on 'The American Way.'" One paragraph says: "The old frontier of prairie and forest was not invented and built by the pioneers--they found it waiting for them. But the new frontier of science is made out of our own minds; without hard thinking and sensible planning of our policies it will disappear into the mist that has swallowed the ancient lore of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Science must be used in orderly and disciplined ways or it will not yield its fruits; but only in the hands of free men is it a tool that can be used for peace and prosperity. We have a many-sided order that can be further developed to meet this double requirement of organization and liberty. Small, competitive business, suitably protected; large-scale business, where technical methods require it, but carefully watched and controlled; public services, voluntary service organizations and cooperatives, make up a flexible system that will provide room for science and liberty to live together. If the American people can develop policies that will keep this multiple system in good order and that will maintain our physical and human resources in sound condition, the future of this country can be made secure."

Industry and Agriculture Louis H. Bean, AAA, in an address recently, on "The Other Half of the Farm Problem" said in part: "Sooner or later, it is my belief that agriculturists should have the necessary opportunity to cooperate with industrialists in developing sound industrial programs to accompany sound farm programs. When that opportunity comes, when agriculturists begin to consider what kind and what volume of industrial production is desired by consumers in the cities and on the farms, when they begin to consider what prices are too high or too low, what wages are hampering consumption because they are indecently low or restrict activity because they are artificially high, when they are confronted with these and other complex problems, they will need certain minimum principles to stand on. Among these principles, I would list a rigid adherence to the general welfare, the avoidance of any action that gives advantages to the few without an equivalent advantage to all, and a constant search for ways

and means of raising the standard of living among the low income groups and the underprivileged in the cities and on the land. No agricultural and no industrial policies can go wrong that rest on these principles."

Rehabilitation "Farmers aided by Federal rehabilitation programs
Aids Farmers in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas increased
the value of their estates by an average of \$225.93
over the two-year period from the close of 1935 to the end of 1937,
the Farm Security Administration reported recently," reports William
Weathersby in the New Orleans Times Picayune (January 23). "Net value
of the administration's clients' possessions in December, 1935, amounted
to an average of \$162.19. The figure was increased to \$388.12 in 1937,
according to the report. For the entire three states the value of the
property owned by the 26,763 clients has shown an increase of \$6,046,-
564. According to the directors of the rehabilitation programs, "each
standard rural rehabilitation client is following a farm and home man-
agement plan which embodies the latest approved methods of farm and
home management as worked out by the agricultural experiment stations
and recommended by the extension services of the three states." Aver-
age loans to the farmers showed a sharp decrease in the last year, it
was shown.

Senate, The Senate refused to close the debate on the anti-
Jan. 27 lynching bill (p. 1556) and continued debate on the bill
(H.R. 1507) (pp. 1551-1573).

Messrs. Adams, Glass and Hale were appointed Senate conferees on
H.J.Res. 571, appropriating for administration of the Sugar Act
of 1937 and for crop production and harvesting loans (p. 1564). Messrs.
Taylor of Colorado, Cannon of Missouri, Woodrum and Taber were appointed
House conferees (p. 1575). Later Mr. Adams submitted the conference
report to the Senate, but on request of Mr. Connally action on the re-
port was deferred until Friday, January 28 (p. 1573).

House, The House adjourned almost immediately after con-
Jan. 27 vening as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. Edward
A. Kenney (p. 1576).

Sugar Act: crop loans (see Senate proceedings).

The House received from the President two drafts of proposed pro-
visions pertaining to existing appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture, for enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act of June 15,
1936, and to permit the use of administrative funds provided under the
Federal Highway Act of July 11, 1916, for continuation of cooperation
with the Pan-American Union in connection with the survey and construc-
tion of the Inter-American Highway (H.Doc. 506); referred Committee on
Appropriations (p. 1576). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching
Jan. 28 bill (H.R.1507). (p.1595).

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.J.Res. 571, appropriating for administration of the Sugar Act of 1937 and for crop production and harvesting loans. (pp. 1588-1589 and 1635-1636). This joint resolution will now be sent to the President.

The conference report on H.R.8730, to amend the National Housing Act, was submitted to the Senate, and Mr. Wagner announced that he intends to move consideration of the report on Monday, January 31 (p.1589). The bill as amended by the conference committee is printed in the Record. (pp.1589-1595). The House agreed to the conference report on this bill January 21.

The Senate recessed until Monday, January 31.

House, The House began general debate on the District of
Jan. 28 Columbia Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 9181) (pp.
 1598-1635). Speeches during debate on the bill: By
Mr. Plumley: Criticizing the reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 1605-
1612). By Mr. Mason: Advocating extension of the civil service (pp.
1613-1615). By Mr. Anlie: Favoring the so-called Industrial Expan-
sion Act (H.R.7318) (pp.1615-1618).

Committee hearings (p.1637): Committee on Roads, Jan. 31:
H.R.8838, to amend the Federal Highway Act; Committee on Public Build-
ings and Grounds, Feb. 1: H. R. 9016, Washington Airport bill.

The House adjourned until Monday, January 31.

Trade An editorial in Wall Street Journal (January 27)
Pacts says in part: "Despite the Cassandras who had forecast
Tested an overwhelmingly 'unfavorable' balance of trade in 1937
 as a result of the reciprocal trade agreements, final
figures reveal that nothing of the sort occurred. Instead, the small
'favorable' balance of \$33,000,000 in 1936 was raised to one of
\$261,000,000 last year. It will be argued that bumper crops this year,
combined with relatively poorer harvests in other parts of the world,
were largely responsible in two ways for our gain--we not only did not
have to import as in 1936 but actually had an export balance. This is
correct; but is it not also true that it was the abnormal crop condi-
tion of 1936 which made the previous comparison an unfair one?"

Herbarium A note in Science (January 28) on the report of
Note Dr. H. A. Gleason to the Board of Managers of the New
 York Botanical Garden says in part that "the herbarium
is exceeded in the number of flowering plant specimens only by the
National Herbarium in Washington. In its collections of fungi for study
it is exceeded only by the Department of Agriculture and the Farlow
Herbarium at Harvard, while in mosses it is probably the largest in the
world. Thirty-one botanists from other cities and countries have en-
gaged in research in the herbarium during 1937. Its contents have been
made available to others by the loan of more than 16,000 specimens.

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 22

Section 1

February 1, 1938

RESEARCH A Cambridge report to the New York Times says Harvard
FURNACE metallurgists announced yesterday the development of a new
FOR METALS electron furnace which opens the possibility of more ef-
fective study of the basic physical properties and indus-
trial uses of most of the forty metals as yet little understood or
exploited. In the new furnace, invented by Dr. Ralph H. Hultgren, metals
have already been heated without contamination to about 4,500 degrees
Fahrenheit, or nearly half that of the sun. Much higher temperatures
could be easily reached with this apparatus, it is said.

NATIONAL Total national income received by individuals in
INCOME 1937 amounted to \$67,534,000,000, having increased by
ESTIMATED 5.5 percent over the \$63,984,000,000 total received in
1936, according to preliminary estimates just released
by the National Industrial Conference Board. The 1936 total was some-
what abnormal due to the distribution by the Government of over
\$1,800,000,000 in payment of the soldiers' bonus in that year and less
than \$20,000,000 in 1937. The rate of income receipt in 1937 was still
15 percent below the peak of \$79,101,000,000 reached in 1929. (Press.)

BRAZILIAN After a month of government exchange control, the
EXCHANGE Brazilian exchange outlook was brighter yesterday, says
IMPROVES a Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times. The Bank
of Brazil started giving spot exchange to cover small
import bills, though large bills continue to be paid on sixty-day ex-
change contracts. The improved exchange situation tends to remove fear
of the formation of large blocs of frozen credits.

N.L.R.B. Exclusive power of the National Labor Relations
DECISION Board to conduct investigations and hold hearings on
alleged violations of the labor relations act, without
interference from the courts, yesterday was upheld by the Supreme Court.
At the same time the court pointed out the board has no power to enforce
its own orders. No penalty accrues for disobeying a board order, the
court made clear, until the order is affirmed by a Circuit Court of
Appeals. (Press.)

"Bouquet
It
Deserves"

One Government bureau that doesn't get the bouquets it deserves, said Harlan Miller in his column in the Washington Post (January 29), is the Food and Drugs Administration under Henry Wallace. It confiscates hundreds of shipments of food in bad condition every year which careless producers start toward your dinner table. The fines run around \$100 an offense, and are often remitted. Maybe a \$10,000 fine occasionally would put the fear into adulterators and sloppy food producers.

New Style
Plant
Hunting

Plant exploration has taken on renewed life as a result of scientific advances in the last generation, says A. J. Bruman, formerly of the Department, in the February issue of Scientific Monthly. Plant explorers have turned from the spectacular to the specific. Nowadays when they start they know just about what they hope to bring back. Plant exploration at one time seemed to be facing a situation of "no more new worlds to conquer." It was too much to hope that there could be a continuing train of such achievements as introducing corn, tobacco and potatoes from the New World to the Old; the navel orange from Brazil to California; rubber to the East Indies; or soybeans, sorghums, and durum wheat to American farms. Mr. Bruman points out that the work of the plant explorer promises to continue indefinitely as a field of productive work. "The sources of new varieties and strains of established crops are practically inexhaustible," he says. "In addition to crossing different strains and varieties, the geneticist is now attempting more and more so-called wide crosses between plants of different genera as well as of different species."

Highway
Stability

What to do about highways that blow away, and bridge piers that slip out from under, absorbed the interest of engineers at the 35th annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association at Cleveland recently, Science Service reports. Water-absorbing calcium chloride, which takes up moisture from the air when there are no rains, was recommended as a cure for dusty roads by George J. Cormier, County Highway Commissioner of Green Bay, Wis., where the salt has been successfully used for many years. Asphalt, tar, Portland cement, and ordinary salt were also mentioned as dust preventives. New methods of calculating stresses in soils, developed by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, were demonstrated to the road builders in a series of graphic charts, which showed just what happens to a soil when it is wetted or dried, and where strained earth is most likely to give way. By using these new figures, engineers hope to need fewer "Bridge Out" signs in the future.

"Servants
of the
People"

In the series of articles on "Servants of the People", Hillier Kriegbaum in the Survey Graphic (February) summarizes several of the nutrition investigations under way in the Bureau of Home Economics. "The process of statistical redistillation is continuing," says the article, "but on the basis of more than 20,000 family food budgets from all sections of the country, Dr. Hazel K. Stiebling has been able to sketch in the general outline of the whole diet picture."

Bumper
Crop
Effects

An editorial in Iowa Agriculturist says in part:
"Last month, there emerged from the Iowa Experiment Station a bulletin that pretty much knocks the props from under the theory that a bountiful corn crop is a blessing to Midwest agriculture. The findings of Iowa State Profs. Walter W. Wilcox and Geoffrey Shepherd printed in their new bulletin, 'Stabilizing Corn Supplies by Storage,' cast a new light on the discussions of an ever-normal granary plan. The essence of the bulletin is that in the past big corn crops have worked in the long run as a detriment to the farmer. The reasoning behind this is that the price decrease is proportionately larger than the production increase. Furthermore, the Iowa State economists show that the farmer cannot escape the effects of a bumper corn crop by feeding it to livestock. The sequence of causation is that a large corn crop causes a large hog crop which sells for less money than a small hog crop. They maintain that the benefits from a storage program will more than offset the costs of storing the surplus corn crop right on the farm."

Hybrid
Corn
Experience

In an article on "Hybrid Corn" (Pennsylvania Farmer, January 29) Hugh Fergus comments: ". . . Does such expensive seed pay? In 1937 I grew 5.78 acres from one bushel of seed. It yielded at the rate of 150 bushels of ears per acre. Adjoining it in the same field local corn averaged 104 bushels of ears per acre. Figuring the local corn at \$2.50 per bushel made the hybrid seed at 8 dollars cost roughly one dollar per acre more than common seed. I got 46 bushels of ears for my dollar. . ."

Pine Tree
Cropping

"With the hope of bringing about an increase in farm income from \$50 to \$200 a year per family through growing more pine trees, Harvey C. Couch, president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company, opened a two-day conference with forestry and lumber officials from east Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas, at his Lake Catherine home," says an Arkansas Gazette report (January 22). "Whatever facts are developed will be submitted to the governors of the states represented, Mr. Couch said. Declaring that this section is favorable for the increased production, and offering a 'splendid opportunity for both development and investment,' he said that the objective would be 'a small reforestation area on each farm, enabling the farmer to make pine trees part of his crop.' . . ."

Record
Rayon
Year

World production of rayon in 1937 broke all previous annual records, the Textile Economics Bureau reports. Output last year aggregated 1,725,000,000 pounds against 1,305,000,000 in 1936 and 1,072,800,000 pounds in 1935. Japan again led the world in total output with the United States ranking second. The United States produced 28 percent of the world's filament

yarn output but only 3 percent of the total world staple fiber production. Japan continues to be the world's largest rayon producer with about 325,000,000 pounds of filament yarn (29 percent of the world total) and approximately 175,000,000 pounds of staple fiber. Substantial gains in staple fiber especially were also made by Germany and Italy during 1937. (Washington Post.)

Graduate School In School and Society (January 29) Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of the Graduate School, traces the development of university training as developed in the school since 1920, and notes that "all standard colleges have, after acquainting themselves with the quality of work done, accepted it wherever it fitted into the approved program of the student. This applies in recent years to undergraduate as well as graduate work." In one paragraph Dr. Woods notes: "During the past year 1936-37, 54 courses were offered. The number of registrations was 3,110, including 1,892 from the Department of Agriculture and 1,218 from other departments, government agencies, universities and other sources. Twenty-three branches of the Department of Agriculture were represented and fifty-one other agencies. While all the courses were planned with the needs of the Government Service in mind, they were given so as to meet the highest academic requirements so as to be available for academic credit if desired. This is the most effective type of 'in-service training.'"

Highway Safety Program Engineering News-Record (January 27) reports the recent Cleveland convention of the American Road Builders Association. It says in part: "Taking for his subject an action program to advance safety on the highways, Thos. H. MacDonald, Chief U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, called attention to the formal survey made in 1937. A year ago, said Mr. MacDonald, Congress directed the Bureau of Public Roads to study the problem involved and to submit a report. . . . These reports have all been transmitted to Congress. . . . To carry into effect the existing knowledge in the field of accident prevention, the following eight-point program is submitted: (1) Uniform state motor vehicle traffic laws; (2) Skilled investigation of traffic accidents; (3) The establishment of a uniform system of accident reporting; (4) The establishment of an adequate highway patrol including the official inspection of vehicles; (5) The establishment of complete and final authority over the issuance and revocation of drivers' licenses; (6) A highway improvement program divided into two general classes of projects: (a) Those of the emergency type, and (b) those for the long-time plan; (7) A plan of state and federal safety organization adequate to secure on a wide scale the adoption and enforcement of the action program here proposed; (8) A national educational program."

Civil Service Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following examination: assembled, junior scientific aid (parasitology), \$1,440 a year, Bureau of Animal Industry. Applications must be on file by (a) February 28, 1938, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) March 3, 1938, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 23

Section 1

February 2, 1938

PASS HOUSING BILL The Senate yesterday by a marginal 42 to 40 vote gave final approval to the Administration's low-cost housing bill and sent it to the White House for signature. Approval came on a closely contested conference report eliminating the Lodge "prevailing wage" amendment which Federal housing authorities declared would have scuttled the program. (Press.)

OVERTIME BILL INTRODUCED. A bill to compensate Federal Government employees for overtime work was introduced yesterday by Senator Logan of Kentucky. It provides overtime payment either in cash or leave with pay at the rate of one and one-half times the overtime hours worked. Senator Logan's bill is a companion measure to one introduced last week by Representative Jennings Randolph. (Washington Post.)

PROBE CORN CORNER A special investigating committee of the Board of Trade yesterday, accused three officials of the Cargill Grain Co. of violating four rules of the exchange in the now famous September corn "deal" last fall. The accusation alleged the Cargill officials attempted to manipulate prices and to corner the market in September futures and cash corn. Officials named were John H. MacMillan, Jr., Edward J. Grimes and Philip C. Sayles. (Associated Press.)

REPORTS RISE IN REVENUE The Internal Revenue Bureau reported yesterday its collections from all sources rose from \$3,787,336,060 in 1936 to \$5,617,088,564 in 1937. Income tax collections increased more than a billion dollars, from \$1,551,652,595 in 1936 to \$2,584,977,631 in 1937. Payroll taxes, a new source, totaled \$679,071,637. Because of invalidation of the agricultural adjustment act there were no 1937 collections of agricultural adjustment taxes, which in 1936 yielded \$3,145,711. (Associated Press.)

PROTEST COLOMBIAN TARIFF An appeal to the State Department to use its influence with the Colombian Government to prevent enactment of materially higher import duties on cotton textiles there, was sent to Washington yesterday by the Textile Export Association of the United States. In a letter the committee said that proposed increases would substantially reduce sales to that market. (Washington Post.)

New Cane In Queensland Agricultural Journal (December, 1937)
Area is an article by A. F. Bell on Sugar Cane in New Guinea
Opening in which he summarizes the opinion of W. M. Pestell of
 the Department of Agriculture in the mandated territory.
"Mr. Pestell," he says, "is strongly of the opinion that much of the
Mandated Territory of New Guinea is still unexplored from the cane
variety standpoint and especially does he consider this to be so in the
case of the so-called 'uncontrolled' areas. This 'uncontrolled' terri-
tory lies inland on the island of New Guinea and extends from the borders
of Dutch New Guinea and Papua down to a line which runs roughly parallel
to, and about 50 miles from, the coast. It therefore consists mainly of
elevated land, rising from a height of about 600 feet above sea level to
culminate in the 13,000 feet of Mount Hagon. Owing to this great range
in elevation there is inevitably a great variation in climatic conditions.
Sugar cane of various types is widely distributed, growing both naturally
and under cultivation, and in places has been observed by Mr. Pestell
growing at the astounding elevation of 10,000 feet. Due, doubtless in
part, to the cooler climate, the natives of the elevated lands appear to
relish the energy-producing sugar, and they are more agriculturally in-
clined than the coastal natives; consequently, sugar cane is much more
widely cultivated by them than by the natives on the coastal belt. For
this reason, and the fact that hitherto 'closed' territory is being made
accessible, together with the development of aerial transport facilities,
it is considered that these elevated lands offer a very promising field
for cane collectors. . . ."

Livestock "From a census standpoint," says Charles Morrow Wilson
Leadership in "Fido and Bossy Open New Markets" in Nation's Business
 (February), "man is now the most numerous and commonplace
of all 'higher' forms of animal life. According to approximations gathered
by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there are nearly twice as many
people in the world as cattle; four times as many human beings as hogs;
almost twice as many people as sheep; more than 50 humans for every horse.
In the United States we have about twice as many people as cattle; about
two and a half times as many people as sheep; three times as many people
as swine; ten times as many people as horses and perhaps six times as
many people as dogs. Yet today we are the greatest livestock nation in
the world. Though Australia has more than twice as many sheep as we have;
though China has almost three times as many hogs, and British India about
twice as many cattle, U. S. registry, distribution, current values and
total current returns from livestock are preeminently world leaders...."

Yearbook In a note accompanying an article on "Bee Breeding"
Article the editor of "Gleanings in Bee Culture" (February) says:
Reprinted "This is the second installment of the article appearing
 in the 1937 Yearbook of Agriculture. There is still more
to follow. The author of this article, W. J. Nolan, assistant to Jas. I.
Hambleton, is to be commended on his masterful presentation of the subject.
It is difficult for the average reader to appreciate the time and effort
extended in work of this nature."

Congress, The Senate debated the conference report on H.R. 8730, January 31. to amend the National Housing Act. (pp. 1659-1683). Mr. Norris submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R. 8837) providing for an increase in the item for rural electrification loans from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 (p. 1656).

The House continued debate on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill (H.R. 9181) (pp. 1686-1709).

The House Committee on Public Lands reported with amendment bills which authorize the addition of certain lands to National Forests, as follows: H.R. 7689, Shasta and Klamath National Forests, Calif. (H. Rept. 1747). H.R. 7688, Modoc, Shasta, and Lassen National Forests, Calif. (H. Rept. 1748). H.R. 7690, Plumas, Tahoe, and Lassen National Forests, Calif. (H. Rept. 1750).

The House Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers reported a list of papers in the Department of Agriculture which are to be disposed of (H. Rept. 1744).

Mr. Gillette introduced S. 3344, to extend the time for filing claims for refund of amounts paid as tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; ref. Committee on Finance.

Items of particular interest in the appendix: address by Mr. McClellan before Delaware Users' Conference Jan. 26, "Federal Participation in Highway Programs of the Several States." (pp. 1722-1724). Radio address by Milo Perkins, of the Farm Security Administration, Dec. 29, "Rehabilitation of Our Farmers Is the Surest Road to National Recovery." (pp. 1733-1735). (Inserted by Mr. Case of S.D.) (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations examination: unassembled, agronomist (soil conservation), \$3,800 a year; associate agronomist (soil conservation), \$3,200 a year; assistant agronomist (soil conservation), \$2,600 a year, Soil Conservation Service. Applications must be on file by (a) February 28, 1938, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) March 3, 1938, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

A Milk In the New Republic (February 2), Edith Lucie Weart Question writes on "Milk: A Food or a Medicine?". She discusses various actual and proposed amendments of milk and says in part: "So we shall have Vitamin-B Milk, Vitamin-C Milk, Metabolized Vitamin Milk, Vitamin-D Milk (Irradiated), Vitamin-D (Vitex) Milk, Cu Milk, Fe Milk, and I Milk from which to choose. At least we shall have them until some day a progressive dairy produces an extra-superlatively fine milk containing all the nutritive substances which ordinary milk lacks and corners the milk market as a reward."

Centralizing Rural Schools Arthur K. Getman and Ray P. Snyder of the New York State Education Department in a one-column article in New York Times (January 30) say in part: "Governor Lehman's recent recommendation that the State continue even in the business recession to spend money for centralizing rural schools and for farm courses in high schools, was based on the vastly increased demand for these facilities in the past year. Though New York may be generally considered an industrial State, the urge is nowhere more insistent toward more and better education for farm life. It points to a bright future for the farmers of the State. This year, for example, the number of young people taking the four-year agricultural course in high schools of the State has increased by one-third. Today 8,000 boys and girls are taking such courses in 262 high schools, as against 6,000 in 240 centers last year. In addition, 4,500 young farmers will return to school during the year for systematic agricultural instruction."

Wildlife Research at P.S.C. Investigations for improving methods of managing wildlife on forests and farms and other biological studies will be undertaken at a new wildlife research unit being established at State College, Pa., with the Pennsylvania State College, the State Game Commission, and the U. S. Biological Survey cooperating. Pennsylvania is the 11th State to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Biological Survey for investigating ways and means of fitting wildlife resources into land-use programs. Forest and farm-game problems will receive equal attention at the new research unit, as the State's land area of 28,692,480 acres is about equally divided between forest and woodland tracts and farm and urban property. Investigations will cover environmental studies, life habits, and the relationships of the more important wildlife species. Trial management areas will also be set up for demonstrating how the information obtained in research may be applied in a practical manner. Dr. Logan J. Bennett, leader of the Iowa research unit at Ames since its establishment in September 1935, will be transferred March 1 to take charge of the new work in Pennsylvania.

Supports Poultry Congress Writing of legislative measures "of direct interest to the agricultural interests of the state," Ohio Farmer (January 29) comments editorially on a bill providing "for a state commission to cooperate with the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition which will be held in Cleveland in 1939. Ohio must put its best forward for this international gathering with a real state exhibit and proper entertainment and reception for the visitors from other nations and states." This measure, it says, "deserves support of every legislator."

Rural Arts Show Mountain Life and Work (Berea, Kentucky, January) includes an appreciation of the way in which the department staged the rural arts exhibit (November 14 to December 5) by Clementine Douglas who represented the Southern Highland Handcraft Guild at the show.

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 24

Section 1

February 3, 1938

DEFICIENCY BILL

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday recommended a \$27,638,524 deficiency appropriation to finance various governmental activities for the remainder of the fiscal year. It earmarked \$19,200,000 for the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of the reduction of interest rates on farm mortgages. The bill included a \$1,279,417 additional appropriation for the Forest Service on account of forest fires in 1937. (Associated Press.)

SECURITIES MARKETED

Reports that the largest corporate bond offering since last March, an issue of \$67,000,000 by Appalachian Electric Power Company, had moved out of the hands of the underwriters to dealers and institutional buyers within a few hours, cheered securities dealers yesterday. The head of the syndicate offering \$57,000,000 in first mortgage 25-year 4 percent first mortgage bonds and \$10,000,000 in 10-year sinking fund 4½ percent debentures, said the former had been oversubscribed by early afternoon and the latter had also been disposed of quickly. (Press.)

INDORSE GROUP HEALTH

Indorsement of Group Health Association, Inc., was voted last night by the District chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, in session in the auditorium of the old Interior Department Building. The action of the lawyers followed a committee report and a lecture on the group health plan by Dr. Kinsley Roberts, of New York, director of the Bureau of Co-operative Medicine. Approval of the five-day week for Government employees also won whole-hearted indorsement of the group. (Washington Post.)

CAREER SERVICE MEETING

The Council of Personnel Administration will sponsor a panel discussion on "A Career Service for the Federal Government" at an open meeting next Wednesday evening in the Departmental auditorium, Constitution avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets. A number of Federal officials will discuss ways in which transfers, training and supervision procedures can be improved to make a career service possible. (Scott Hart in the Washington Post.)

NEW HIGH IN LIFE INSURANCE

With the total volume of life insurance in force in the United States at an all time high, sales of ordinary life policies in 1937 showed a gain of 3 percent over the 1936 total, the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau announced yesterday at Hartford. At the same time, it was estimated from data submitted to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents that premium notes and policy loans outstanding showed a decrease of more than \$48,000,000 for the year. (Press.)

Section 2

Brown On "A full third of all our land is more valuable as
Southern forest than as plow or pasture land," Harry L. Brown,
Forests Assistant Secretary of Agriculture said today before the
 Forestry Section, Association of Southern Agricultural
Workers, at Atlanta, Georgia. "Properly managed, this forest land re-
tards too-rapid run-off of water, helps prevent floods and silting of
reservoirs and ditches, conserves soil and moisture. In all these
things--and in the fact that forest industries support 6 million people
who must of necessity buy farm products--forest lands assist agriculture
the country over. Another of Agriculture's nation-wide problems has to
do with farm woodlands. They total some 185 million acres. This is a
larger area than is in any other crop on American farms. In addition
to supplemental cash, these woodlands furnish material such as fuel-
wood and fence posts to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ million farmers each year...In 1935
the timber crop cut on farms was valued at 190 million and some odd
dollars. It is evident, therefore, that both forests and farm woodlands
are part and parcel of modern agriculture; that if agriculture is to be
effective nationally and regionally, timber farming must also be effec-
tive. Most people think of the South as a land of cotton, cane, and
corn, yet this section has 39% of the nation's remaining forest land;
60% of its area is still in forest. And in 1935, more than 110 million
acres of the South's land on farms was in farm woodlands; one southern
farm out of every two depended in part on farm woodland forest products."

At The The leading editorial, "Youth at the Ogden Stock
Ogden Show," in Utah Farmer (January 25) says in part: "It is
Show interesting to note the success of the 4-H Club members
 and members of the Future Farmer organizations at the re-
cent Ogden Livestock Show. Each group was represented by approximately
one hundred exhibitors--two hundred young agriculturists. As an example
of how successful these young people are please note the following: In
cotswolds sheep, young Winslow Rhodes of Hanna, Utah a 4-H exhibitor won
both Champion Ram and Champion Ewe in open class against strong out of
state show string competition. His list of winnings was headed by 5
firsts. Another member of the 4-H group, Clair Bello of Magna competing
against all comers with his Duroc Jerseys won Senior Grand Champion,
three firsts and several other ribbons. With his nine head he won \$74
in premium money and his Reserve Champion Barrow of the show sold for
15¢ a pound which netted him better than \$31. A Future Farmer team,
Anderson Brothers of Tremonton, Max and Verle, topped their activities
by showing the Grand Champion Steer of the Show, followed with numerous
firsts in both Future Farmer and open classes and carried home with them
better than \$270 in premium awards. These are just three of the two
hundred youthful entries at the show, but they show how well these orga-
nizations are doing their job in preparing the youth of the State to
carry on in agricultural activities."

Congress, The Senate, by a vote of 42 to 40, agreed to the
Feb. 1 conference report on H. R. 8730, to amend the National
 Housing Act (pp. 1742-1752). This bill will now be sent
to the President. It continued debate on the antilynching bill (H. R.
1507) (pp. 1752-1761).

Mr. Logan introduced S. 3357, to regulate the hours of duty in the
Federal service, * * *; ref. Committee on Civil Service.

The House continued debate on the District of Columbia Appropria-
tion Bill (H. R. 9181) (pp. 1771-1792).

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported without amendment
H. J. Res. 567, requesting the President to invite the International
Seed Testing Association to hold its ninth congress in the United States
in 1940 and providing for United States participation in that congress
(H. Rept. 1753).

Mr. Nelson addressed the House, commending the eat-more-meat cam-
paign and pointing out the importance of the livestock industry (pp.
1763-1764).

Mr. Gifford introduced H. Res. 413, ordering the Comptroller
General to report certain expenditures and other information to the
House of Representatives; ref. Committee on Expenditures in the Execu-
tive Departments. This resolution was printed in the Record (pp. 1764-
1765), and Mr. Gifford made a brief statement in explanation of it.
(Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

"Camel A Gibbon, Nebraska report to Omaha World Herald
Crops" (January 26) says in part: "Three hundred farmers came
 here from all over central and eastern Nebraska Tuesday
to learn that grain from the 'camel crops' produces practically the same
results as corn when fed to live stock. These migratory 'camel crops'--
the many varieties of sorghum or cane, all with outlandish names--have
come a long journey. They originated down under the equator in Africa,
moved over to the southern states, where they have been grown for many
years, and gradually worked their way northward. This year Nebraska
farmers will probably plant more of them than ever before. Aptly named
because of their resistance to drouth, the sorghums possess an uncanny
ability to sleep through Nebraska's dry Augusts and then revive to finish
their growth under influence of September rains. In other words, they
make a crop when corn fails. With subsoil moisture depleted, farmers
are going to plant sorghums as a kind of feed insurance."

Private The Farm Security Administration has announced that
Capital the construction of ten inexpensive, pre-fabricated homes
At Greenbelt has been started at Greenbelt, Maryland, by Parkbelt
 Homes, Inc., a private limited-dividend housing corpora-
tion. This firm has leased approximately three acres within the com-
munity's residential area at an annual rental of \$150 per acre, and
may be permitted to lease up to 43 acres of additional land if it is
agreed that more homes should be built at a later date. The rentals
will help amortize the Government's investment in the suburban town,
which was undertaken to provide employment and to demonstrate a new
type of community planning.

The lease is the first step toward the expansion of Greenbelt by
the private building industry. Although the Farm Security Administra-
tion now is completing only 885 dwelling units in the town, it has pro-
vided roads, utilities, and community buildings to accommodate an ulti-
mate growth to approximately 3,000 homes. Several other private firms
already are negotiating for permission to build additional houses at
Greenbelt under similar arrangements. The Farm Security Administration
is willing to entertain similar proposals for the expansion of its two
other suburban communities, Greenhills, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and
Greendale, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

It is expected that the ten homes will be completed and ready for
occupancy by the first of March. Although government-built homes at
Greenbelt are rented, in general, only to families with annual incomes
of between \$1,000 and \$2,000, there will be no income restriction on
occupants of the Parkbelt dwellings.

Rural Indiana Farmers Guide (January 29) quotes Carl C.
Culture Taylor of the department under "The Restoration of Rural
 Culture." One paragraph says: "If we would build into
rural life and culture those things which simpler agricultural people
have always had and which urban people today in considerable numbers
claim as their birthright, we must eliminate the idea that it is sinful
or even frivolous to spend time in recreation. The folk culture of the
world which has developed almost altogether in rural life and which
scarcely exists in urban life grows largely out of leisure time activi-
ties. Folk crafts, folk games, folk music, and folk participation are
the natural creative and aesthetic flowering of folk life."

Best A Sacramento, California report to the Salt Lake
Seed Tribune (January 26) says in part: "A federal committee
Policy investigating the sugar industry heard Tuesday that re-
 finers grow and sell seed to beet growers to improve the
sugar output. J. F. Coke of the Spreckels Sugar company said before the
refiners cooperated with the federal department of agriculture in pro-
ducing a disease resistant seed, growers and refiners both lost money.
'Refiners,' said Coke, 'sell the seed to the growers at a price that is
based on the supply of seed and the cost of producing it without any
idea of making a profit.'"

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 25

Section 1

February 4, 1938

DR. CROCKER
HONORED

Dr. William H. Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, received last night the Gold Medal of the American Institute "for his contributions to the knowledge of the life processes in plants and for his unique leadership in the organization of diverse sciences and techniques in plant research," the New York Times reports. Dr. Crocker delivered an illustrated lecture and said that "private scientific research institutions were in a much more advantageous position than government agencies because they 'are not continually pressed by legislators for immediate practical results,' and also because 'the system of checks and counter-checks in large government institutions leads to building up a complex administrative machinery which interferes with a simple, direct approach to the problems.'"

DROUGHT
RELIEF

Congress may be asked to appropriate a large relief sum to tide drought-stricken farmers over the winter, Administration officials disclosed yesterday. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the relief task may call for more money than is now available. Because of lack of rain, the number of farm families depending on Farm Security Administration grants has more than doubled in the last six months, and that agency's funds are near exhaustion. (Associated Press.)

PUBLIC MORE
OPTIMISTIC

A marked improvement in business conditions during the next six months is expected by an overwhelming majority of voters throughout the Nation, according to the American Institute of Public Opinion poll reported in the Washington Post. By comparison with the Institute's two previous studies, the latest index indicates a sharp upturn in public optimism since December. Whereas 58 persons out of every 100 interviewed in December thought business was going to be better, the proportion in the latest survey has swelled to 78 out of every 100.

FOREIGN TRADE
RANKING

The Commerce Department announced yesterday the United Kingdom was the largest customer for United States goods again last year. Canada was second, followed in order by Japan, France, Germany and Mexico. Canada ranked first in selling goods to this country, followed by British Malaya, Japan and the United Kingdom. Britain and Canada also bought more from the United States than they sold. Canada's sales in this country totaled \$399,000,000 in 1937, an increase of 6 percent over 1936. (Associated Press.)

Farm and Village Incomes By combining money and farm-furnished products, the American-born farm family fares about the same as to income as the American-born village family, according to a large-scale survey completed by the Bureau of Home Economics. An income study of 24,852 families in 66 farm counties showed that about half the families of native white farmoperators received cash and kind incomes under \$1100 in the year 1935-36. A similar survey of 22,644 families in 140 villages showed a median money income of about \$1100. A somewhat higher level was recorded for 19 small cities by a median income of about \$1500. This farm family income study furnishes a vast amount of data gathered by the personal interview method in areas scientifically selected to be representative of the 13 main types of farming in the United States. The summary tables released today covered the following phases of the study: median incomes; size of families; average incomes of non-relief families from farm and non-farm sources, both in cash and in kind; a breakdown of the income in kind as to farm-furnished food, housing, and other products; average value of the various types of farm-produced food; and the average farm value and acreage; and percentage of families owning and renting farms.

Overseas Market For Pork The leading editorial in Wallaces' Farmer (January 29) says in part: "Corn belt farmers can watch the working out of the reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain with a great deal of hope. It is quite plain that we are going to have a bigger hog crop this year than last. If, by the time these pigs come on the market, we can have an expanded outlet for the sale of pork in Great Britain, it may be that we can avoid the further price slump that would otherwise be inevitable...In order to get the British to buy our pork, we must be willing to reduce tariffs on manufactured goods, so the British can trade their manufactured products for our ham and bacon. Tariff reductions and British imports can force the lowering of monopoly prices on some kinds of industrial goods in the United States...The British trade agreement may give farmers a chance to cripple two birds with one stone. If the agreement will help the hog market and lower monopoly prices, corn belt farmers can feel very grateful to Secretary Hull, Colonel Knox, and every one else who has helped to destroy the notion that the nation should continue to subsidize, thru high tariffs, the 'infant' industries that ought to have been weaned fifty years ago."

To Judge Irrigation Prospects An editorial in Farm and Ranch (February 1) concludes: "We believe that no irrigation project should be undertaken without the most careful study of its agronomic and horticultural potentialities in the light of the best economic information available. This falls squarely within the Department of Agriculture, whose experts are by no means infallible, but who certainly could better evaluate the economic possibilities of a given irrigation project than has been done in the past."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 2 (H.R.1507) (pp. 1810-1824).

Mr. Milton was assigned to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (p. 1824); Mr. Frazier to Special Committee on Investigation of the Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool (p. 1808).

The Senate received a resolution by the San Juan Wool Growers' Association, at Aztec, N. Mex., protesting transfer of the Forest Service, Bureau of Biological Survey, and similar agencies to another department, ref. Select Committee on Government Organization (p. 1808).

Mr. Lundeen introduced S. 3369, to amend * * * the Federal Aid Highway Act * * *; ref. Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The House passed the following public lands bills: S. 2759, authorizing sale of certain lands to the Agriculture College of New Mexico (pp. 1828-1829). This bill will now be sent to the President; S. 2583, to provide for addition of certain lands to the Tahoe National Forest, Nev., and acquisition of lands for completion of Great Smoky Mountains National Park (pp. 1829-1840). This bill will now be sent to the President; H. R. 6652, to provide for administration and maintenance of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss., Ala., and Tenn., by the Secretary of the Interior (pp. 1840-1853).

The House Committee on Appropriations reported the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938 (H. R. 9306) (H. Rept. 1754). The bill contains the following items of interest to this Department: Forest Service, fighting and preventing forest fires, \$1,279,417 (p. 8); Authorizing use of \$34,000 of public roads funds on the Inter-American Highway (p. 9).

The House received the annual report of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for 1937; ref. Committee on Banking and Currency (H. Doc. 515).

Mr. O'Connor of Montana introduced H. R. 9310, to empower the President of the United States to create new national forest units and make additions to existing national forests in the State of Montana; ref. Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Clark of Idaho introduced H. R. 9313, to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal benefits and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the control and eradication of noxious weeds; to conserve and protect the agricultural resources of the several States and of the United States; to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain rules and regulations and prescribe conditions; to raise revenue; * * *; ref. Committee on Agriculture.

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Correspondence received by Mr. Gibson from E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture in Vermont, opposing proposed reduction in appropriation for Bang's disease

(p. 1862); Extension of remarks of Mr. Teigan, opposing proposed reduction in appropriation for Federal aid in highway construction (including letter from Gov. Benson of Minn. to President) (pp. 1862-1863); Extension of remarks of Mr. Martin of Mass., opposing present foreign trade policy (pp. 1866-1870); Extension of remarks of Mr. Murdock, "Now is the Time for More Federal Participation in Highway Building, Especially in the West" (p. 1870). (Prepared by the Office of Budget and Finance).

Moisture Paragraphs in the "Think" column, San Antonio Express
For Crops (January 27) say in part: "Farm engineering--until recent
 years a rather neglected pursuit--has given the farmer who
practices it intelligently far better control over weather conditions
than he had thought possible before. Though primarily a soil-saving de-
vice, the terrace also makes the most of a limited moisture-supply. . .
These items from the latest annual report by N. H. Hunt, Frio County
agricultural agent, indicate how that community--a Texas pioneer in soil
conservation--is using the device with good results. John E. Field,
citrus orchardist, reports that notwithstanding the drouth, his oranges
and grapefruit passed the State juice-content tests with flying colors.
A neighbor's citrus failed to pass. Water caught and held by terraces
accounted for the superior quality of Mr. Field's fruit. A heavier crop
of larger and better fruit has been harvested every year since the
orchard was thus improved. A Frio County corn farmer exactly doubled
his grain-yield by terracing..."

"Greatest An editorial in Better Crops With Plant Food (January)
Research says: "The almost unbelievable number and scope of re-
Agencies" search projects being conducted by the State agricultural
 experiment stations with funds and under the general co-
ordinating direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are shown
by the Report on the Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1936, prepared
by the staff of the Office of Experiment Stations, of the Department.
Results being obtained in a large number of projects are briefly sum-
marized. Much of the work naturally relates directly to agricultural
problems, such as the development of improved varieties of crops, im-
proved fertilization of crops on different soils, disease and pest con-
trol of plants and animals, the nutrition and management of farm ani-
mals, marketing of agricultural products, improvement in agricultural
implements, etc. However, many projects deal with problems which aid
the urban as well as the rural population such as food preparation and
preservation, nutritional values, nutrition and health of children,
energy requirements of women, textile and clothing selection, household
equipment, and related subjects. Economic and social problems relating
to rural welfare also are investigated. When it is considered that all
these projects in the State experiment stations are added to the work
directly carried on by the Department, it is not hard to believe the
statement frequently made that our national agriculture employs the
world's greatest research agencies."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 26

Section 1

February 7, 1938

PLAINS SOIL HOLDING

A copyright report from Kansas City by the North American Newspaper Alliance says that although the dust bowl of the high plains country is entering its seventh year of drought, with dust storms beginning to appear a month earlier than usual, Roy I. Kimmel, government coordinator for the region, believes that the bowl is in better condition from a wind erosion point of view than it has been since the spring of 1935. A comprehensive survey of the area, now shows more vegetative cover at the present time than there has been since the beginning of the drought. The wheat crop itself is in rather a precarious condition. It was planted over most of the territory in ground lacking in subsoil moisture.

BUSINESS

The Federal Reserve Board reported Saturday that the DECLINE HALTED Nation's business halted its decline during January, and is now no worse, at least, than in December, according to a Washington Star report. Discussing in its monthly bulletin the recession, which in about four months wiped out the gains in industrial production of three years the board made no prediction about the future. The index of industrial production, based on 1923-25 as 100, stayed at the December level of 84 during January, the board reported. Retail sales, as measured by department store business, also held up to December levels, considering seasonal differences between the months.

FIGHTS BREAD PRICE

William F. Morgan, Jr., Markets Commissioner of New York City, announced Saturday the launching of a drive by his department to cut the price of bread to 9 cents a loaf, reports the New York Times. A typical retail price is 11 cents. He charged that substantial reductions in the cost of ingredients since last year had not been passed on to consumers; that there was too large a spread between production costs and retail prices. As the first step in this campaign, Mr. Morgan disclosed, he has had a proposed local law drawn up that would require bakers to make bread in standard units of half-pounds and pounds.

PANEL ON

Panel discussion of "A Career Service for the Federal CAREER SERVICE Government" will be held at 7:45 p.m., Wednesday in the Departmental Auditorium, Constitution avenue and Twelfth Street northwest. The following representatives of Government departments will speak: Francis P. Brassner, Securities and Exchange Commission; Dr. R. W. Kelly, Agriculture, Malcolm Kerlin, Commerce; William H. McReynolds, Treasury; Maj. Sidney Morgan, Tariff Commission, and Dr. L.J. O'Rourke, director of the Council on Personnel Administration, sponsoring the session. (Washington Post.)

Farm Bill Compromise Robert C. Albright reported Saturday in the Washington Post that "a compromise farm bill virtually rewriting conflicting provisions of House and Senate 'ever normal granary' measures, received final approval of a Congressional conference committee" and is slated for action on the floors of both chambers this week...He says: "'Parity prices' for farmers were retained as the stated objective of the legislation, but soil conservation funds provided fell far short of the parity goal. A move to make up the bill's money shortage through a 'processing tax' rider on the House revenue bill already has been started in the Senate. Senator James P. Pope said 'small' excise taxes would be proposed on the processing of major commodities, approximating one-third the steepness of the invalidated former processing tax rates...The bill provides for parity payments to farmers 'if and when' funds are made available. The payments would be made on a basis of the difference between theoretical parity and the actual price. Providing crop-control programs for each of the five major farm commodities--corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice--the bill would permit imposition of marketing quotas in 1938 on any of the crops except rice. Wheat quotas could be invoked this year only if parity payments were made. Points at which marketing quotas could be invoked were compromised...For example, when supplies of wheat reached 940,000,000 bushels, the Secretary of Agriculture could proclaim a surplus, and publish crop control quotas. These would have to be approved by two-thirds of the wheat farmers on a referendum before they could be enforced...Penalties for sales over quotas likewise were cut far below the steep Senate fines, but were higher than House penalties. The penalty for over-quota wheat and corn sales would be 15 cents a bushel on each. The cotton penalty would be 2 cents a pound in 1938 and 3 cents for every year thereafter...Mandatory commodity loans ranging between 52 per cent and 75 per cent of 'parity,' are provided in the report."

New Era In A.A.A.S. The introductory paragraph in the February 4 issue of Science, devoted almost exclusively to the report of the winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Indianapolis, says: "It is quite possible that the one hundred and first meeting of the association, held in Indianapolis from December 27, 1937, to January 1, 1938, will be remembered as the beginning of a new era in the association. As large as was this meeting and as fine as were its programs, its most notable characteristics were the fine spirit of cooperation among scientists to society. As an editorial in the Washington Post expressed it, 'the current movement might be described as an effort to shift from science for science's sake to science for the sake of humanity.'"

Regional Laboratories Approved Amarillo Daily News (January 28) prints the department press release on the annual report of the Office of Experiment Stations with an introductory note saying: "A distinct and valuable contribution to agriculture has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture in the establishing of regional laboratories to achieve through research and experiment the solutions of problems of real importance. These activities are certain to be of great benefit to agriculture as a whole."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 3 (H. R. 1507). (pp. 1885-1892). Mr. McAdoo inserted in
 the Record several telegrams he has received from farmers
in the San Joaquin Valley, Calif., relating to the base acreage allot-
ment for California cotton growers (p. 1882). Mr. Schwellenbach sub-
mitted an amendment on salary rates in the nature of a substitute which
he intends to propose to S. 2926, to amend section 13 of the Classifica-
tion Act of 1923; ref. Committee on Civil Service (p. 1885). Mr. Logan
asked and obtained unanimous consent that a statement from Secretary
Ickes "containing information as to the necessity for the creation of
a Department of Conservation" be printed as a Senate document (p. 1885).

The House passed the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for
1939 (H. R. 9181) (p. 1895) and began general debate on the First De-
ficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938 (H. R. 9306) (pp. 1895-1910).

Mr. Clark of Idaho introduced H. J. Res. 589, authorizing the
Secretary of Agriculture to make a study of curly top resistant beans,
* * *; ref. Committee on Agriculture. (Prepared by the Office of Budget
and Finance.)

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 4 (H. R. 1507) (pp. 1930-1938 and 1942-1943). During dis-
 cussion Majority Leader Barkley made the following state-
ment: " * * * On Wednesday we propose to take up the farm bill confer-
ence report, which I understand is to be acted upon in the House on
Tuesday. * * * (p. 1940)."

Mr. Lee inserted in the Record resolutions recently adopted by the
State Convention of the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative
Union, Oklahoma, recommending enactment of the Frazier-farm refinancing
bill and measures providing for soil conservation (p. 1928).

The Senate recessed until Monday, February 7.

The House passed the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938
(H. R. 9306) (pp. 1944-1957). During debate on the bill Mr. Ferguson
spoke briefly on livestock prices and opposed the pending farm bill
(p. 1945), and Mr. Plumley inserted in the Record a brief statement re-
garding the intended resignation of Mr. Umstead, a member of the agri-
cultural subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, from the House,
at the end of this session (p. 1954).

Majority Leader Rayburn made the following statement: "The con-
ferees on the farm bill have agreed. * * * The report itself will be
filed on Monday. It is the present intention to take up the conference
report on Tuesday." He also stated that the advisability of bringing
up the report in such a way that members could offer amendments from the
floor of the House had been discussed but not determined, and he indi-

cated that the conference report will be acted upon before adjournment Tuesday (pp. 1957-1958).

The House adjourned until Monday, February 7.

Bills approved by the President: H.R. 8730, to amend the National Housing Act. Approved February 3, 1938 (Public No. 424, 75th Congress); H.J. Res. 571, making appropriations for administration of the Sugar Act of 1937 and for crop loans. Approved February 4, 1938. (Public Resolution No. not yet available.)

Bills introduced:

Senate: By Mr. Bone: S. 3391, to amend section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; ref. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. By Mr. Lewis: S.J. Res. 250, authorizing the issuance of a series of special postage stamps in honor of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition; ref. Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. By Mr. Reynolds: S.J. Res. 254, to create a Federal Highway Safety Authority, composed of representatives of the Federal Government * * * and representatives of national organizations * * *; ref. Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. (Printed in the Record with remarks by Mr. Reynolds, pp. 1929-1930).

House: By Mr. Treadway: H. R. 9339, to limit the President's authority in proclaiming modifications of existing tariff duties in connection with foreign-trade agreements, and to provide for the submission of such agreements to the Congress for approval; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Chapman: H. R. 9341, to safeguard the public health against the distribution of drugs not generally recognized as safe for use; ref. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (Prepared by the Office of Budget and Finance.)

Economic Geography Economic Geography (January) includes among others the following articles: The Italian Beet-Sugar Industry, by C. J. Robertson; Swine Industry of Denmark, by Earl B. Shaw; Dark-Fired Tobacco Region of the North Highland Rim, by W. A. Browne; Erosion Conditions in Grainger County, Tennessee, by Robert M. Glendinning; Sand and Dust Storms in Vicinity of Lubbock, Texas, by Raymond Sidwell; Forest Situation in the Pacific Northwest, by Willis B. Merriam.

Honey in Baking R. E. Lothrop and L. H. Bailey of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils are author of "Utilization of Honey In Commercial Baking and In Other Industries", the leading article in American Bee Journal (February), reporting on practical baking tests with a wide selection of honeys used in standardized bread and cake mixtures. Its capacity to absorb and hold moisture makes honey of particular value in certain fields of commercial baking.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 27

Section 1

February 8, 1938

TEA EXPERTS MEET

To protect 50,000,000 American tea-drinkers, Uncle Sam held the nation's largest tea party yesterday morning at the Department of Agriculture, New York City, laboratories, 201 Varick Street. It was the annual meeting of the government's Board of Tea Experts, composed of seven men who are charged with the responsibility of setting standards for all tea imported into this country from the Far East. From today through Friday, these men will meet daily and, with the aid of Mr. Hutchinson's assistants, will test 200 brands of tea and set standards by which all imported tea must be judged from May 1, 1938, until May 1, 1939. (New York Times.)

FLOODS SUBSIDING

Floods that caused heavy damage in North Central States over the week-end receded yesterday, although ice-gorged rivers still menaced some communities, principally in Michigan. In Illinois and Wisconsin, as well as Michigan, flood waters receded as rains ceased and dynamite blasts dislodged ice dams and sent scores of rivers and streams out of their banks. In western Ontario, the temperamental Thames river dropped after rising so rapidly that 500 persons were forced from their homes. (Associated Press.)

S.E.C. WINS TEST

The Securities and Exchange Commission won yesterday what it said was the first higher court test of its power to restrain stock manipulation by injunction. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago affirmed an injunction recently issued by Federal Judge John P. Barnes against R. J. Koeppe & Co., an investment securities concern. The court held there was ample evidence that the firm had been rigging the market. The court's presiding judge, Evan A. Evans, said in the opinion: "There can be no justifiable regret that the act successfully prevents such practices, even though market activities are thereby somewhat curtailed." (Associated Press.)

FEWER EMPLOYED

The number of persons unemployed in the United States rose in December for the third consecutive month, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, says a New York report to the Washington Post. While retail trade employment showed a substantial gain as the result of season expansion, this gain was more than offset by the curtailment of employment in other lines. From November to December, 660,000 persons were added to the ranks of the unemployed, which raised the total unemployment figure to 10,911,000.

Farm An item in Banking (February) says: "Banks generally
Loan report good collections on their farm loans of every sort.
Reports This is in line with the experience of the Farm Credit Ad-
 ministration. Loans of the latter on mortgages during the
past year fell off by over 40 per cent. Production and crop loans in-
creased by approximately a third. More money was paid on the principal
of loans than in any year since 1930. The trend of the dollar value of
mortgage loans in the Land Banks is distinctly downward; that in the com-
mercial banks is slightly upward."

Wildlife Carl D. Shoemaker, Secretary of General Wildlife
and Farmers Federation, is author of "Wildlife and the Farm" in
 American Wildlife (January-February). One paragraph says:
"I do not criticize our civilization. I only point out what has happened
to our country as the heavy foot of man has trod across it. It is not
for me to say that our country should not have been developed, but surely
it should not be further exploited. We have paid an awful price for our
lack of foresight and our tremendous waste."

High An editorial in Engineering News-Record (February 3)
Water says: "Heavy rainfall in the central valley of California.
Markers last December, which caused high floods, did more than run
 up a \$14,000,000 damage bill: it suggested to Forest Serv-
ice officials the idea of putting high-water markers at important stream
crossings and other prominent locations. There is good psychology in
this move. Such markers, with appropriate notices, impress on the public
the danger of floods more effectively than statistics can do; they are
eloquent of submerged areas and property damage. This particular storm
afforded excellent opportunity for a widespread movement of this sort be-
cause almost all streams in the northern part of the state were at ex-
ceptional levels. Other regions would find advantage in such reminders,
that would keep before every eye even in periods of drought just what
flood menace means."

"Put WPA An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer (January 29) says
To Crushing in part: "Both WPA workers and the public like to have
Limestone" the WPA employed on real jobs. Work relief is supposed
 to be better for the morale of the worker than the dole,
but this is only true when the work he does plainly amounts to something.
The best chance for valuable WPA work in Iowa has been least employed.
We refer to the quarrying and crushing of limestone for agricultural
use. There is an inexhaustible market for this material. We could put
every WPA man in Iowa on this work for five years and still not have
all Iowa soils built up to a desirable point in lime content."

- Potato Northwestern Miller (February 2) includes a report:
Flour "No longer need misshapen or small potatoes be wasted, for
Factory a way has been found to turn them into meal and flour for
 cattle feeding purposes. A factory has been established at
Wisbech, in the midst of the large potato growing district of East Anglia,
for reducing potatoes rejected for human consumption, into feed meal and
feed flour...The process is described as swift and efficient. The pota-
toes are tossed into a vast washing machine, from which they proceed to
a slicer, which reduces them to small chips. These chips then move
slowly through three big drying ovens, and thence to a mill, which grinds
them into meal and flour. It is claimed that this meal, when mixed with
other feedstuffs, makes an excellent cattle feed..."
- Tenant "A few carefully selected farm tenants in each state
Program in the South will soon be offered an opportunity of borrow-
On Trial ing enough money from the Farm Security Administration to
 buy a farm," says an editorial in Southern Agriculturist
(February). "These tenants, in effect, will serve as a demonstration
through which all other tenants will be judged. If this initial demon-
stration wins, tenants as a class will win, but if it is a failure then
the tenant purchase program recently set up by the Farm Security Adminis-
tration will be a failure, and the effort to greatly lessen farm tenantry
through government aid probably will end. All tenants ought to give this
experiment their heartiest support, for their chances in the years to
come will depend to a great extent on how these first few hundred tenants
perform. They should cooperate in every way in seeing that the best
applicants are selected with which to start off this important program
for making home owners of worthy tenant farmers."
- Contour "Weather Too Dry" is the title of an editorial in
Listing Farmer-Stockman (Oklahoma City, February 1) that says in
 part: "The chance of another drouth in 1938 doesn't lead
to any pleasant thinking. It's time for this drouth cycle to break up.
We've had enough, and under the law of averages--unless it has been re-
pealed--we deserve a year or two of rain. But we may not get it...The
man who kept his eyes open the past four years has learned many tricks
in beating a drouth. Not that a year like 1936 can be licked. It can't...
Fighting a drouth can't be reduced to a formula...It appears that we have
learned one new thing in the past two years. In years of light rain con-
tour listing makes the difference between failure and fair crops. For
western Oklahoma and Texas it is a practice which should not be ignored."
- Christmas A leading feature of Bird Lore (Jan-Feb.) is a 50 page
Bird section on "Bird Lore's 38th Christmas Census." The editors
Census "express sincere appreciation of the improvement in the
 quality of the reports turned in." The mild weather over
much of the country "is mirrored this year, as last, in considerable num-
bers of half-hardy species that were found north of their usual winter
ranges." The reports seem to the editors (without statistical analysis)
"to indicate that there are higher bird populations reported this year
than last."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examination. examination: unassembled, senior scientific aid (preparator in pathology), \$2,000, Army Medical Museum, War Department. Applications must be on file by (a) March 7, 1938, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) March 10, 1938, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Thallium A letter by N. A. Iljin of Moscow in Nature (Jan. 22)
Molt of reports experiments with thallium treatments of sheep. A
Wool summary by the editors says that the letter "gives an
account of experiments in which the shedding of certain
types of wool fibres in sheep while other types of wool fibres remain
unchanged, is produced by means of treatment with thallium acetate.
This phenomenon, termed 'selective or differential experimental moult',
is considered as a peculiar morphogenetic reaction; it is evidence of
the possibility of a physiological distinction between morphologically
different structures proper to the race with a certain genetical consti-
tution."

Cooperative An editorial in Great Falls Tribune (Jan. 29) says,
Conservation in part: "Eastern Montana farmers, who are trying to work
out sound conservation methods to improve their economic
situation, planned a cooperative venture at Forsyth this month which
sounds interesting. The soil conservation methods which are being intro-
duced involve such structures as water reservoirs, small irrigation
canals, land leveling and ditching in order to make use of available
water and to conserve the soil. The necessary equipment to move dirt re-
quires considerable outlay, beyond the resources of each individual far-
mer. With the counsel of the soil conservation service, the extension
service, the farm security administration and many business institutions,
delegates of various communities have undertaken to form a big cooperative
association to purchase tractors and dirt moving machinery which the far-
mers can use to construct irrigation and storage works, to level their
land before water is applied and to ditch it for drainage. The idea has
gained enthusiastic support from many farmers in that area, according to
the Forsyth paper, as a means of enabling the farmers to put in their
own structures and prepare their land by their own efforts without too
much expense for labor. The new organization is still in the formative
stage, but it is an interesting application of the cooperative idea to
the inauguration of a conservation program."

Indiana The Indianapolis Star (February 2) reports: "Indiana
Farm farmers thrived economically during 1937 and business
Incomes generally increased in total income, state gross income
tax returns revealed. Approximately 25,000 farmers who
had not filed returns heretofore paid taxes on 1937 incomes. Clarence
A. Jackson, director of the State Gross Income Tax Division, announced.
This means that incomes over \$1,000 were made by 25,000 more farmers
last year than in previous years, Mr. Jackson said..."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 28

Section 1

February 9, 1938

FARM BILL PROGRESS

House approval today of the conference report on the Administration's complex crop control program appeared assured last night as the Democratic leadership successfully weathered two important test votes and ordered a final showdown this afternoon. Majority Leader Sam Rayburn forecast approval by more than a "50 to 100" vote margin. Passage today would lay the controversial farm legislation before the Senate for final action tomorrow. Farm organizations again split sharply on the proposed legislation on the eve of the final House vote. Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, protested in letters to members against hasty action and asked that the bill "be stripped of its compulsory features." But the American Farm Bureau Federation supported immediate passage. (Robert C. Albright in the Washington Post.)

FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

President Roosevelt yesterday approved the statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States had no foreign alliances, agreements or understandings with any other nations which related to war or the possibility of war, writes Sidney Olson in the Washington Post. Hull earlier had written the Senate a brief note "very definitely" stating "no" as his answer to three pointed inquiries as to American foreign policy made Monday in a resolution introduced by Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California.

SHOW STEEL FARMHOUSE AT GREENBELT

A group of low-cost, all-steel pre-fabricated farm buildings at Greenbelt, Md., said to be the first constructed in this part of the country, will be opened for public inspection on February 11, the Farm Security Administration announced yesterday. This group of buildings, including a five-room house, barn, smokehouse and poultry house, cost approximately \$2,000 unassembled, it was announced. The group was jointly designed by FSA engineers and technicians of a large Southern steel company as a part of the Farm Security Administration's program of developing inexpensive but adequate dwellings for low-income farm families in cooperation with private industry. (Baltimore Sun.)

LIVING COSTS

The Labor department yesterday, in a report covering 32 large cities, found that living costs dropped 0.6 per cent during the three months ended December 15. San Francisco, Memphis, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, N.Y., were exceptions, each reporting fractional increases. (Associated Press.)

Smoke
Over
Kew

"For many years now," says an editorial in Country Life, (London, Jan. 22), "great difficulty has been experienced in cultivating a great many kinds of plants at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, owing to the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, soot, and other impurities emitted from factory and domestic chimneys in the neighbourhood. Ten or twelve years ago the authorities, realising the impossibility of the successful cultivation of coniferous trees at Kew, decided to start a national collection of conifers at Bedgebury, near Tunbridge Wells, and plantings of conifers have been made there since that date. It would appear that conditions at Kew are gradually becoming worse...and so serious is the situation that the extension of the arboretum at Bedgebury is being contemplated in order to accommodate other plants, particularly evergreen trees and shrubs apart from conifers which suffer most from atmospheric impurities and have a struggle to survive...Atmospheric pollution in the neighborhood of large cities is a matter of great economic concern, and the menace to our national Garden at Kew should surely bring home to everyone the necessity for its abatement."

New Uses
of Wood

"The fabrication of plywood," says the "Retrospect and Prospect" section of Wood (January), "has led to new methods of construction...Laminated boards and block-boards are developments of plywood and are being increasingly used. But there is still scope for the further use of these composite boards in wall treatments and floor coverings...One of the latest developments is the use of wood fiber pulp as a moulding material which is pressed into moulds after the manner of plastic materials like bakelite. These plastic materials are usually composed of wood flour bonded by synthetic resins...With increasing demand for structural timbers for housing, the peculiar suitability of wood for carrying out modern ideas in decoration, the improvement in composite boards and adhesives, together with the impending new developments in wood derivatives, the prospects for timber and the wood utilizing industries are excellent, and we can look forward to interesting technical developments in the near future."

"Most
Valuable
Industry"

"The mythical title of most valuable American industry," says an Associated Press report from Geneva in New York Times (February 6), "goes to a little \$100,000 business...This industry makes annually the \$100,000 worth of dyes known as 'biological stains.'...It took nineteen years to build, and the story was told for the first time today by Dr. H. J. Conn of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station...He does not make them. But he is the scientist designated by the National Research Council to see that dyes of the right sort are available..The dyes are made by a few small American chemical firms. There is not much money in it. One pound of basic fuchsin, a red dye

used in tuberculosis diagnosis, would last the average hospital ten to twenty years. One pound poorly made could risk many lives...Outside of direct medical value, these dyes are the 'eyes' of science. Their staining powers are the only way to see most germs. They also make visible many of the secrets of living tissues. The present knowledge of heredity and many of the hopes of biologists for future progress depend on the accuracy of dye eyes."

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 7 (H.R.1507) (pp. 1978-2008). Mr. McNary obtained unanimous
 consent to have the farm bill printed in parallel columns,
showing the differences in the text of the House bill, the Senate bill,
and the conference report (pp. 1977-1978). The Senate Committee on Ap-
propriations reported with amendments the First Deficiency Appropriation
Bill for 1938 (H.R.9306) (S. Rept. 1320).

Mr. Pepper submitted an amendment relating to tariff on cigars
which he intends to propose to H.R.8099, to amend certain administrative
provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930; ref. Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pepper introduced S. 3412, to amend the Act * * * to provide
for the disposition, control, and use of surplus real property acquired
by Federal agencies, * * *; ref. Committee on Public Buildings and
Grounds. Mr. O'Mahoney introduced S. 3416, providing for the addition
of certain lands to the Black Hills National Forest, Wyoming; ref. Com-
mittee on Public Lands and Survey. Mr. Wagner introduced S. 3409, to
maintain unimpaired the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at
\$100,000,000 * * *; ref. Committee on Banking and Currency.

House, The conference report on the farm bill was submitted
Feb. 7 (pp. 2031-2045), consisting of the text of the bill as
 revised by the conference committee. The statement of the
House conferees explaining the changes in language is printed with the
revised bill (pp. 2045-2061). The Committee on Rules reported a resolu-
tion providing for consideration of the conference report "immediately
upon the adoption of this resolution" and providing for a vote after four
hours of debate (p. 2030).

Mr. Boileau addressed the House, favoring the so-called McNary-
Boileau amendment to the farm bill, relating to the dairy and poultry
industries (pp. 2025-2030).

The House passed without amendment H. J. Res. 567, requesting the
President to invite the International Seed Testing Association to hold
its Ninth Congress in the United States in 1940 (pp. 2024-2025).

Mr. Brewster introduced H. R. 9355, to impose a tax upon imported
bread; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Steagall introduced

H. R. 9361, to maintain unimpaired the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at \$100,000,000, * * *; ref. Com. on Banking and Currency. Mr. Luckey of Nebraska introduced H. R. 9365, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products yielding exportable surpluses; to prevent unfair competition by forbidding the purchase of certain percentages of such products from producers for less than parity farm prices; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to set up emergency reserves from, and to make loans, on certain export percentages; to provide for the general welfare; * * *; ref. Committee on Agriculture.

Items of particular interest in the appendix: Extension of remarks of Mr. Carter on wildlife legislation (pp. 2081-3, 2086-7). Address by Mr. Jenkins Feb. 3, "Federal Road Legislation" (pp. 2089-2091).

Forecasts Business Week (February 5) offers a 4-page section
"Farmer's on "The Anglo-American Trade Deal," including explanation,
Agreement" analysis, forecasts and a tabulation of businesses likely
 to be most affected by an agreement. "The Hull program,"
it says, "is a long-term project carefully thought out. It asks one thing: the lowering of international trade barriers. This means the ultimate elimination of quotas and exchange restrictions, as well as the reduction of mountainous import duties. And it means the end of extreme nationalism, if it succeeds. That, Mr. Hull believes, is necessary if there is to be peace. To some, a world conference might seem to be the way most quickly to negotiate these tariff cuts, but Mr. Hull is a realist and knows that his plan can be carried out only piecemeal and in two-party talks...It's going to be a 'farmer's agreement.' That is evident ahead of time. Farm products regularly make up between 50% and 60% of our exports to Britain, cotton and tobacco being the leaders...Britain has made public no list of items on which its negotiators will bargain when they reach Washington next week, but it is plain to people who have been behind the scenes in Washington that this country expects to sell more fruit (fresh, canned, and dried), more lard, hams, and bacon, more lumber, and more dairy products to England, as well as a larger quantity of specialized machinery. It intends to kill, so far as possible, farm opposition to the reciprocal trade program by making the farmer the obvious benefactor."

Greenbelt "More than 200 residents of Greenbelt last night
Medical organized the Greenbelt Co-operative Health Association--
Plan a project designed to care for their medical needs with
 a minimum of cost," the Washington Post reports. "More than 100 applications for membership in the association were received. When 250 families have joined, a full-time doctor and nurse will be hired."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 29

Section 1

February 10, 1938

HOUSE ACTS ON FARM BILL The crop control program, reports Robert C. Albright in the Washington Post, rode to final House approval yesterday by a 263 to 135 roll call ballot. The conference report on the measure was messaged immediately to the Senate. Temporarily, the antilynching bill will be laid aside to permit consideration of the farm bill, almost wholly rewritten in conference. Approval of the conference report by the Senate would complete Congressional action on a program of crop, marketing and price controls more sweeping than any hitherto attempted, in addition to extension of the present soil conservation plan.

PROPOSES TOLL HIGHWAYS A bill to carry out his plan for the construction of ten transcontinental self-lidquidating super-highways, at a cost of from \$6,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000, was introduced yesterday by Senator Bulkley of Ohio. Three of the highways would run east and west and seven would go north and south, with spurs or connecting roads. The bill would create a United States Highway Corporation to carry out the work and would authorize the issuance of bonds up to \$2,000,000,000, which Senator Bulkley considers all that would be necessary at first. The bonds would mature in sixty years and bear not to exceed 3 percent interest. "Reasonable" toll charges would be made for use of the highways. (New York Times.)

E. OF C. LENDING SERVICE Lending services of the Library of Congress will be expanded under a grant of the Rockefeller Foundation to provide apparatus for micro-filming and other photoduplicating processes, Librarian Herbert Putnam said yesterday. "Through the use of the photostat and in a meager way, the use of film, some such service already has been in operation," he said. "But, in providing for a really adequate plant representing the latest developments in such apparatus, the Foundation will enable the Library to extend far more widely the benefit of its huge collections, now, in the aggregate, exceeding those elsewhere under any one roof." Washington Post.)

TO TEST AUTOS IN D. C. The Senate yesterday accepted House amendments to the compulsory motor vehicle inspection bill that will require Washington motorists to have their cars examined once a year at stations to be operated by the Department of Vehicles and Traffic. The bill now goes to the White House for the President's signature. (Washington Post.)

Criticism Karl Brandt in Social Research (February) writes on of Census "Fallacious Census Terminology and Its Consequences in "Farm" Agriculture." He says that "nowhere in the world have statistics on agriculture been developed to such comparative perfection as in the United States," and gives credit to the department "with its various divisions of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics." His criticism is outlined in the following paragraph: "After careful consideration, and especially after cautiously weighing the United States census methods against those applied in the majority of other countries that have any agricultural statistics to speak of, it is my conviction that one of the basic concepts underlying the statistical terminology of the United States census is untenable and not only contrary to concepts of rural sociology and farm management but equally in disagreement with the agricultural and industrial, the social and economic interpretation of forms of enterprise unanimously adhered to in this country. The census uses a concept of a 'farm' which is an arbitrary statistical definition violating any sound reasoning from whatever standpoint we may choose in dealing with questions of agricultural policy, of tenancy or of labor." In a final paragraph he says: "The fact that the United States farm and tenancy statistics are not comparable with those of most other countries may perhaps be ignored. But the fact that the federal policies concerning tenancy and labor cannot be based on sound statistics, and that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has had to revamp the statistics for its own purposes, should be sufficient reason for considering most seriously a thorough reform of the agricultural census...."

Nature In Natural History (February), Donald Culross Peattie Students writing on "Natural History for Everybody" comments: "It Cooperate is astonishing how every community has in it at least one person who knows a great deal about the natural sciences. The high-school teachers of biology are often splendidly trained these days; colleges, however small, may be employing Ph. D's of big universities, men who carry on the inspiration of the greatest teachers. State parks, and the state and Federal foresters, can often help you to just what you need to know. It is a wonderful and inspiring thing to see how every one in this free-masonry is willing, often eager, to share his knowledge...Even two enthusiasts make a learned society. The way to find the other fellow is to ask the librarian who it is that is always keeping out the books you yourself are wanting."

Quotas For A Rio De Janeiro report to Wall Street Journal Brazil (February 7) says: "Organization of a department for the Wheat regulation of commerce in flour and the production of wheat was decreed by President Getulio Vargas. Monthly orders are to be issued by the department giving wheat production quotas and the amount required for bread. It also is authorized to fix prices at which national products are deliverable to millers, to set processing charges for milling, and to survey wheat cultivation as well as Brazilian mills."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill Feb. 8 (H.R. 1507) (pp. 2098-2118). Mr. Pope inserted in the Record data showing how the revised formula in connection with marketing quotas and storage amounts for corn, in the farm bill, will work (pp. 2097-2098).

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported without amendment S. 3409, to maintain unimpaired the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at \$100,000,000 (S. Rept. 1326).

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported without amendment S. Res. 205, continuing the investigation of the American Cotton Cooperative Association (S. Rept. 1325).

Mr. McNary and Mr. Bone submitted an amendment to H. R. 8099, to amend administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, relating to lumber products (p. 2095).

The House, by a vote of 186 to 99, took up the conference report on the farm bill under the provisions of the resolution reported by the Rules Committee (p. 2127) and debated the conference report (pp. 2120-2150). A vote on the measure was postponed until Wednesday, February 9.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported without amendment H.R. 9361, to maintain unimpaired the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at \$100,000,000. (H. Rept. 1772).

Mr. Celler introduced H. R. 9385, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act; ref. Committee on Civil Service. Mr. Snyder of Pennsylvania introduced H.R. 9389, to provide for the location, survey, and building of a system of three transcontinental and ~~seven~~ north-south highways; ref. Committee on Roads. Mr. Cannon of Missouri introduced H. J. Res. 591, making appropriations available for the control of outbreaks of insect pests; ref. Committee on Appropriations.

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Address by F. E. Mollin, secretary of American National Live Stock Association, before Central Cooperative Association, Feb. 8, "Effect of Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Canada on American Agriculture." (pp. 2192-2194) (Inserted by Mr. Johnson of Colorado). Extension of remarks of Mr. Murdock, "The Long-Looked-For Farm Bill." (p. 2206). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

New Jersey "There is no doubt," says Rural New-Yorker (February 12), "about New Jersey being in the 'corn belt' even though not geographically so. At the recent roundup of vocational agricultural experiments, Walter Davis, of Pemberton, won with a yield of 108.1 bushels per acre at a cost of 14.5 cents per bushel. This was the lowest cost per acre of any in the State. In the North Jersey section there were some higher yields per acre, but all at considerably higher cost. The most economical in this division was Arthur Van Dyke, of New Brunswick, 114.4 bushels, at 18.9 cents. Edward Snook, of Sussex, produced 137.2 bushels at cost of 24.4 cents per bushel.

Consumer In Forecast (February) Inez LaBossier and Marie
Education Doermann of the New Jersey Extension Service tell how
 "New Jersey Puts Over Consumer Education". The first
paragraph is, "Foods and nutrition and clothing and textiles in rela-
tion to the family income and standard of living as well as other funda-
mental home making subjects have long been discussed with the women of
New Jersey through the Home Economics Extension Service. But in more
recent years, this statewide Service has changed its character, adjust-
ing itself to changing times and changing needs. As women of this
state have become increasingly interested in wise and intelligent buying,
consumer education has been blended with familiar routine activities and
made an important part of our program." The final paragraph says: "As
a routine part of our work we answer hundreds of miscellaneous questions
on clothing and foods. As we analyze these queries, we find a strong
consumer angle. 'We must know how to spend our money, and how to get
the most possible for it.' That seems to be the motto of the moment,
and we of the Home Economics Extension Service feel that our share in
this great movement is to help develop a consumer awareness. The home-
maker must be conscious of her responsibility in this consumer movement,
not only as it affects her family purchases but also as it affects the
entire merchandizing field."

"Mesaba" The Minneapolis Tribune (January 31) reports: "A
In New new variety of potato which its developers predict may
Potato surpass the famous Cobbler in popularity in some sections,
 was introduced Monday by the University of Minnesota agri-
cultural experiment station. It is the 'Mesaba,' described by its
breeders, Drs. F. A. Krantz and A. G. Tolaas, as 'decidedly superior to
the Cobbler for market purposes and of great appeal to the housewife'
because of its shallow eyes and uniformly smooth surface. Those character-
istics make possible easy peeling with a minimum of waste. The Cobbler
has rather deep eyes and is of somewhat irregular shape. The flesh of
the new tuber is white and of good flavor. It grows especially well on
peat soils, but tests indicated it may have a wide adaptation. It
matures about the same time as the Cobbler, now the principal early
variety in Minnesota. The 'Mesaba' is the second new variety produced
by the Minnesota experiment station. In 1933, the Warba, earliest
maturing variety in the state, was introduced and has gained wide
popularity."

Mississippi A Clarksdale, Miss. report to the New Orleans Times-
Hay Crop Picayune (Jan. 30) says: "The sale of hay by Mississippi
A Record farmers in 1937 amounted to \$1,600,000 as compared to
 \$600,000 in 1936, according to compilations of state ex-
tension officials, who state that the hay crop was the greatest in the
state's history. The income from hay in 1937 ranked second in income
for farmers, being exceeded only by cotton and cottonseed. Cash income
in 1937 from the sale of corn was \$1,540,000 as compared with \$1,580,000
in 1936. The income from hay during 1937 was sufficient to provide for
the feed costs for wintering stock in Delta counties. The Yazoo-
Mississippi Delta levee board at Clarksdale, which maintains more than
100 miles of levees along the Mississippi river, harvested a crop valued
at \$100,000. The revenue was sufficient to maintain levee board work."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 30

Section 1

February 11, 1938

FARM BILL Progress toward enactment of the crop control program
STATUS was halted abruptly in the Senate yesterday by a charge
that the conference committee had exceeded its powers.

Senator Schwollenbach made a point of order against conference changes in dairy provisions. If sustained, the parliamentary technicality could force defeat of the report and send back to conference the measure which passed the House Wednesday. Vice President Garner is expected to overrule the point of order. Dairy bloc members may appeal and force a direct vote. But Administration henchmen, following an informal poll, insisted they "have the votes." (Washington Post.)

DRUG FOR Discovery of a sulphur compound, the first chemical
VIRUS DISEASE ever found in the history of medicine effective in treating a virus disease is announced in Science, the Associated Press reports. The new chemical cures distemper, an animal virus, and "cracks the ice" for the first time for the human field. The announcement was made by A. R. Dochez, and C. A. Slantze. Their work was done at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City. The new drug is sodium sulfanilyl sulfanilate. It is a distant chemical relative of sulfanilamide. It has cured distemper in dogs, cats and ferrets almost 100 percent. The human possibilities of the new chemical still are unexplored. They are not ruled out by anything found in the experiments to date.

HOUSING LOAN Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance
ASSOCIATION Corporation, announced yesterday the formation of the National Mortgage Association of Washington. The association, whose capital stock of \$10,000,000 and surplus of \$1,000,000 was provided with RFC funds, will invest in first mortgages insured by the FHA and will sell its debentures against them, Mr. Jones explained. It may issue debentures, for sale in the open market, up to an amount twenty times its capital stock, or \$200,000,000, he added. The association is designed particularly to encourage housing on a large-scale basis by taking over mortgages on group developments. (Baltimore Sun.)

HILLEBRAND Dr. Sterling Bright Hendricks, of the fertilizer
PRIZE TO DR. research laboratories, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, has
HENDRICKS been awarded the Hillebrand Prize for 1937, the Chemical Society of Washington announced yesterday. Hendricks was given the prize for his work in identifying the structures of chemical compounds by X-rays. (Washington Post.)

Magill Wall Street Journal (February 9) reports: "Reviewing
On Tax federal taxation and looking to its future, Roswell Magill,
Problems Under Secretary of the Treasury, told the Association of
 the Bar of the City of New York last night that the United
States Government gradually should give up a good part of the consumption
taxes which it levies in favor of increased use of the income tax. Simpli-
fication of the income-tax law through repeal of unnecessary provisions
does not appear likely in the immediate future, Mr. Magill said. The
federal revenue system as a whole could be simplified, he added, by
elimination of many consumption taxes and greater reliance on the income
and estate taxes, but this would be likely to result in more, rather than
less, relief provisions in the income tax itself, he said. The whole sub-
ject of the taxation of corporations and their shareholders requires addi-
tional study, in the opinion of Mr. Magill...Mr. Magill said that everyone
recognizes that an approach should be made toward the integration of the
federal and state taxing systems and toward the elimination of the present
overlapping of the particular forms of taxes. A considerable change in
the entire philosophy of government is inherent in this proposal, he added.
He thought that the best mode of procedure would be the designation of a
responsible commission to spend a year in a thorough study of a possible
program."

State United States News (February 7) includes a long article,
Trade "State Trade Barriers: Nation's Growing Problem." An
Barriers introductory paragraph says: "Does the 'Good Neighbor'
 policy exist within American borders?...There are no cus-
toms stations or tariffs as such between the States...But this does not
mean that a citizen can travel unchecked across the country as in the
'horse and buggy' days...The trend toward trade barriers poses a problem
for the future...Its growth is traced herewith."

Would Add Acquisition by State and Federal governments of
To Public approximately 148,000,000 acres of forest lands now in
Forests private ownership is proposed in the annual report of the
 National Forest Reservation Commission, transmitted to
Congress by its president, Secretary of War Woodring. Other members of
the Commission include the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture,
Senators George of Georgia and Bridges of New Hampshire, and Representa-
tive Doxey of Mississippi and Woodruff of Michigan. Studies show that
about 48,000,000 acres should be purchased and administered by the
States and 100,000,000 acres of forest lands acquired by the Federal
government, the report says. Including expenses incident to acquisition,
the Commission estimates the Federal share of the program on the basis
of current values would be approximately \$700,000,000. Of the 100,000,000
acres recommended for purchase by the Federal government, the Commission
reports that 29,003,000 acres are within the boundaries of established
National Forests and 9,800,000 acres are within the boundaries of
designated national forest purchase units. National Forest status is
indicated on an additional 30,514,000 acres in other areas.

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 9 (H.R.1507) (pp. 2215-2244). Majority Leader Barkley
announced intention to begin consideration of the confer-
ence report on the farm bill Thursday, February 10 (p. 2244). The
Senate agreed to the House amendments to S. 2194, to provide for the
semiannual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia
(p. 2213). This bill will now be sent to the President. The Committee
on Agriculture and Forestry reported with amendment S. Res. 216, favor-
ing governmental adjustment of the purchasing power of the dollar so as
to attain 1926 wholesale commodity price levels (S. Rept. 1328).

Mr. King inserted in the Record a resolution adopted by the Utah
Water Storage Commission, opposing the bills (S. 2555 and H.R.7365)
which provide for regional conservation authorities, as they are now
written (p. 2214).

House, By a vote of 264 to 135 the House agreed to the
Feb. 9 conference report on the farm bill (H.R.8505) (pp. 2246-
2261).

The conference report on S. 1077, to amend the Federal Trade Com-
mission act was submitted to the House, together with a statement by
the House conferees (pp. 2269-2272). The provision which the House had
inserted, providing for control of false advertising of food, drugs,
etc., by the Federal Trade Commission, is retained, with certain modi-
fications, in the revised bill.

Mr. Treadway addressed the House in opposition to reciprocal
trade agreements (pp. 2263-2267).

Petitions: From Senate of Kentucky, requesting investigation of
decline in tobacco prices; From Enunclaw Cooperative Creamery Co., re-
commending defeat of conference report on the farm bill unless the bill
is sent back to conference with instruction to insert the Boileau amend-
ment; and From Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, D. C., con-
cerning conference report on farm bill; ref. Committee on Agriculture.
From James E. Hunter, clerk, house of representatives, S. C., urging
full appropriation of funds authorized for forest fire protection; ref.
Committee on Appropriations.

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Cochran: H.R.9410, to repeal the part
of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 relating to apportion-
ment and distribution of funds over a 12-month period; ref. Committee
on Appropriations. By Mr. Keller: H. R. 9412, relating to the con-
struction, maintenance, and regulation within and by the United States
of * * * a Nation-wide system of durable hard-surfaced post roads and
their appurtenances and the provision of means for the payment of the
cost thereof; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. By Mrs. Norton: H. R.
9415, to amend the act * * * to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps,
* * *; ref. Committee on Labor.

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Several documents and communications relating to Federal authorizations, apportionments, and appropriations for roads, with brief explanations, (pp. 2281-2288) (Inserted by Mr. Cartwright). Extensions of remarks on conference report on the farm bill: Mr. Knutson (pp. 2288-2289); Mr. Cochran (pp. 2289-2290); Mr. Citron (p. 2298); Mr. Smith of Washington (pp. 2298-2299). (Prepared by the Office of Budget and Finance.)

Cotton The seed that is planted, and not the weather and
Variety soil, largely determines the spinning quality of cotton
Tests produced even under widely varying environments. This is
 indicated in regional cotton studies conducted by the Department for the past 3 years. Sixteen cotton varieties, selected for their importance in different sections of the cotton belt, have been planted at 14 experiment stations in 10 of the leading cotton producing states. The varieties were located at random in the same block each year and were grown under as near comparable practices as possible. States cooperating in the study included Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. The most encouraging indication of the study so far, is that the variety seems to be the most important single factor in determining such qualities as staple length and fineness, and to a certain extent the strength of the fiber, reports Dr. H. W. Barre, who has charge of cotton research work in the Bureau of Plant Industry. Contrary to popular opinion, none of the 16 varieties varied more than 1/8, and in many instances as little as 1/16, of an inch in staple length whether it was grown in the Mississippi Delta under the most satisfactory moisture and soil conditions or on the western fringe of the cotton belt where farmers long have planted short staple cotton for the simple reason that they believed they could not grow longer staple varieties.

Sewage The American City (February) includes a summary of
Sludge As a report by a committee of the American Public Health
Fertilizer Association on the utilization of sewage sludge as fertilizer with special attention to differences between fresh and digested sludges, particularly with reference to health questions. Two of the four recommendations by the committee are: "Agricultural experiment stations in various states should be urged to conduct studies similar to those of De Turk and Fraps by properly controlled field tests, and to determine the agricultural value of various sludges, as well as the effect of such constituents as the ether-soluble matter," and "Laboratory workers might well continue the investigations of Ruchhoft and ascertain more definitely the life history of pathogenic bacteria during sludge digestion, and the bacterial flora of various sludges, such as raw, digested, air-dried and heat-treated."

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

February 14, 1938

BEAN ON PRICE OUTLOOK

Louis H. Bean, economic adviser of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration predicted yesterday that the Administration's "ever-normal" granary program would not raise farm prices materially within the next few years. He made the prediction in discussing the "longer-time outlook" for agricultural prices and purchasing power. He said that, judging from the history of farm prices and some of the major supply and demand factors, including the new farm legislation, "it would appear that the purchasing power of farm price and therefore of farmers is likely to be lower over the next few years than it was in 1935-37." (Associated Press.)

WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

With the third North American Wild Life Conference opening in Baltimore today, speakers and observers from all parts of the country spent today informally discussing problems of conservation and management. More than 1,000,000 sheets of poster stamps have been distributed throughout the country to raise money for the General Wild Life Federation and to stimulate interest in National Wild Life Restoration Week, March 20 to 26. The stamps will sell for \$1 a sheet and the funds will be divided between the local organizations in the various states and the General Wild Life Federation. The stamps were designed by Jay N. Darling, the cartoonist, former chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey and president of the federation. (New York Times.)

PECTIN HEALS WOUNDS

In the pectin which housewives use to make jelly, Indiana University medical experts have discovered a quick-healing remedy for wounds. The details were made public at Bloomington yesterday. Pectin is a jelly that comes from boiling fruits and vegetables. Apples are rich in it. Curiosity as to why scraped apple helps to cure diarrhea led to the wound-healing discovery. This suggested that pectin might have the power to kill germs. Pectin proved to be a powerful germ-killer--but only under certain circumstances. Its effects depended on the acidity or alkalinity of the place where it was applied. In acid areas pectin often wiped out the bacteria. In alkaline environment the jelly completely lost its antiseptic value. (Associated Press.)

The Rural
Reservoir

The February issue of Progressive Education is devoted to "Schools and Communities." An article, "What is a Community?" by Clarence E. Pickett, says in part: "With the passing of the more acute phases of the depression, we are again in the grip of a large excess in the number of people going to the city over those who leave it. Cities do not and cannot reproduce themselves. In spite of higher health standards and sanitation, in spite of greater educational facilities and provisions for cultural life, the city can only maintain itself and grow as it feeds from the life that is imported into it from the country." It is therefore important, both for the sake of urban life and of rural living, that a high level of community culture shall be maintained in the country. But looking farther down the road in terms of the creation of a civilization, it is high time to provide daring adventures for those of our younger generation who are unwilling to set as goals for their lives the climbing of the ladder of economic and social achievement, and who desire to put first their own inner growth and the success of the life of a community in which they merge themselves. The future value of a possible American civilization does not lie in herds of populations centered around industrial plants in cities, but with such groups as will dedicate themselves to the life and spirit of a rural or semi-rural community."

Interest
In Polar
Party

A copyright article (New York Times, February 13) reports "more interest in Washington than in any place in the world outside of Russia" in the North Polar Expedition of Soviet scientists. The article says in part: "The activities of the Polar pioneers have been of great value to the United States Weather Bureau. Almost from the day Leader Ivan Papanin and his three associates pitched their camp, the bureau was, until January 29, receiving four times daily their reports on Polar temperatures and other meteorological manifestations. . . . The establishment of a meteorological and hydrographic station at the North Pole climaxed but did not end the Soviet's thrilling battle to fit this lost corner of the world into the economic scheme of modern civilization. To knit together that broad land, fifty-seven radio weather stations are in operation across the top of Russia, from Franz Josef Land to the Bering Sea, and down to Kamchatka. The North Pole station was No. 52 in this series."

Burning
Fence
Lines

S. A. Witzel, Extension Engineer, University of Wisconsin, discusses the burning over of fence lines in Agricultural Leaders' Digest, (February). One paragraph says: "In our more intensely farmed areas, the fence lines offer protection for wild plant and animal life. One of the great advantages claimed for rural living is the close association with nature. If this is true, then why not use managed conservation of the fence lines for greatest returns? Burning would have no place in the program."

Congress, The Senate began debate on the conference report on
Feb. 10 the farm bill, which was agreed to by the House on
February 9 (pp.2315-2331 and 2334-2344).

Mr. Murray introduced S. J. Res. 256, to amend the joint resolution * * * making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs, * * *; ref. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The House considered bills which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs (pp. 2349-2373) and received from the President a supplemental estimate of appropriation (\$250,000,000), fiscal year 1938, for emergency and work relief; ref. Committee on Appropriations (p. 2347).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Elliott: H. R. 9428, to authorize additions to the Sequoia National Forest, Calif., * * *; ref. Committee on Public Lands. By Mr. Walter: H.R.9431, to repeal paragraph 2, section 1 (relating to distribution of funds over a 12-month period), of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937; ref. Committee on Appropriations. By Mr. Wood: H. R. 9434, to establish a commercial airport in the vicinity of the National Capital; ref. Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. By Mr. Murdock of Ariz.: H. R. 9439, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to investigate new and improved methods of increasing yields per acre, increasing financial returns on irrigated areas, maintaining such areas permanently in high state of plant husbandry by the use of electrical energy at off-peak load to supply nitrogenous gases to the irrigation waters and adjusting these waters to neutral pH values * * *; ref. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. O'Connor of Mont.: H. R. 9444, to amend the joint resolution * * * making funds available for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs, * * *;ref. Committee on Agriculture.

The House adjourned until Monday, February 14.

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Extension of remarks of Mr. Rayburn, supporting the reciprocal trade agreements, including a Department of Commerce release on the subject (pp. 2390-2391 2394-2396).. A brief submitted to the Committee on Reciprocity Information by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in opposition to any cut in the tariff rates on manufactures of wool (inserted by Mrs. Rogers of Mass.) (pp. 2391-2394). Extension of remarks of Mr. Oliver, "The Farm Bill is Predicated on Paternalistically Perpetuated Poverty." (p. 2398).

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the conference report
Feb. 11 on the farm bill (H.R. 8505) (pp. 2405-2442). The Senate
 agreed to vote on the conference report not later than
3:30 Monday afternoon (P. 2442).

The Senate recessed until Monday, February 14.

Mr. Murray introduced S. J. Res. 258, making appropriations for the control of outbreaks of insect pests; ref. Committee on Appropriations; Mr. Wagner, S. J. Res. 259, to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing Federal participation in the New York World's Fair, 1939"; ref. Committee on Commerce; Mr. Pittman, S. Res. 234, authorizing printing of additional copies of the pamphlet "Wildlife and the Land--A Story of Regeneration"; ref. Committee on Printing.

The House was not in session Friday or Saturday.

(Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Maryland "Maryland's leadership among the States in the pro-
Fertilizer duction of fertilizer is becoming more pronounced with
Production the trend toward more concentrated fertilizers, the State
 Planning Commission reported," according to the Baltimore
Sun (February 11). "Abel Wolman, chairman of the commission, called
attention to the following points: Maryland is the leading fertilizer-
producing State, its production accounting for 13 to 17 per cent of
the annual tonnage; it is the leading State in production of super-
phosphates, accounting for from 20 to 35 per cent of the annual tonnage;
and in every category, Maryland production declined less than national
production during the depression and has recovered more rapidly since.
Mr. Wolman said that the trend over the past few years toward the pro-
duction of more highly concentrated fertilizers 'cannot but have a very
favorable effect upon the Maryland industry, since the industry here
produces such huge amounts of superphosphates.'"

Trade An editorial in Milwaukee Journal says in part:
With "Loud and long was the howl when, at the end of 1936, it
Canada was made known that the United States had almost lost
 its 'favorable balance of trade.' This, it was loudly
asserted was what came of the Hull trade agreements * * *. Now what?
The balance is safely ours again. In 1937 we sold a quarter billion
more than we bought. Little as the 'balance of trade' delusion really
means, here it is for what it is worth. * * *. In 1937 6,752 cows were
imported from Canada. That does not seem much to howl about. It is
only a third of the quota which was allowed by the agreement. And the
cream import which, even though it was limited by quota, was to 'destroy
the American dairy farmer's market'? Only 9.2% of the quota was actually
brought in. * * *. The question is likely to be whether we let down the
barrier enough. For we need to buy from other countries if they are to
buy from us. In the years following the insane Grundy tariff, what we
sold to Canada fell off more than what we bought from her. Our 'pro-
tection' hurt us. Anything Secretary Hull can do reasonably to offset
the loss should be welcomed."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 32

Section 1

February 15, 1938

FARM BILL PASSED The Senate adopted and sent to the White House yesterday the crop control bill. The vote was 56 to 31, with two Republicans and one independent joining fifty-three Democrats in support of the measure and eleven Republicans, seventeen Democrats, two Farmer-Laborites and one Progressive opposing it. The bill was rewritten by a conference committee from the two rival measures passed at last Fall's special session. It applies to cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco. (New York Times.)

MODIFY GOLD POLICY A move was made by the Treasury today and acquiesced in by the Federal Reserve System to put a continuing volume of gold, up to \$400,000,000 a year, into the channels of trade, J. Fred Essary reports in the Baltimore Sun. The policy announced yesterday is made retroactive to January 1, 1938. All gold that may be received in excess of \$100,000,000 each quarter will go into an inactive gold account, where it will be sterilized, or removed from all fiscal or other transactions. The new policy was adopted to meet economic and monetary conditions, it was stated; in other words, to put a brake, if possible, upon the recession in business. It is a step admittedly inflationary, but not dangerously so, officials insisted, in that its influence will be severely limited and its effect will be held under rigid Federal control.

STATE MAY CURB TRUCK SIZE Power of a State Legislature to limit the width and weight of motor trucks passing over local highways in interstate commerce yesterday was upheld by the United States Supreme Court. The decision, awaited with interest by competing railroad and trucking interests, overruled objections by the Justice Department, and reversed lower courts which had enjoined enforcement of a South Carolina law. (Washington Post.)

GROCERY SALES With tonnage sales running on a par with a year ago, retail grocery dollar volume is approximately 5 percent below February, 1937, levels and wholesale billings are off 7 to 8 percent, according to the weekly survey reported in the New York Times by the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc. In a review of price tendencies in the food markets, the institute reported that the index to the average of all food prices continued its downward trend last week.

Russell Sir E. J. Russell, director of the Rothamsted
On Soviet Experimental Station writes on "Farming in Soviet Russia"
Farming in Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (February).
His final paragraphs say: "I have already stated that
the peasants seem more content with the system of collectivization than
in 1930 or 1934, and in consequence the system now has a chance of
showing what it can do. Some 98 per cent of the sown area is now in
collective farms. Leaving aside the wide political and social issues
involved in this Russian experiment of complete direction and control
of agriculture by the State, there are many purely technical aspects
of it which are of great interest. The experiment is, in my opinion,
being made under more favourable conditions for success than would
exist in most other countries, and its results will be watched with
great interest by all students of agriculture."

Corn The export movement of corn from the United States
Exports during the current marketing year has been the heaviest
since 1928-29 and may exceed exports of any year since
1922-23, Secretary Wallace has announced. From the beginning of the
marketing year on October 1, 1937 to the week ending February 5, 1938,
more than 17,000,000 bushels of corn were exported from the United
States. This four-months total is almost as much as average annual
exports of 21,500,000 bushels for the full marketing year during the
period 1925-26 to 1929-30. More than half of the corn shipped out of
New Orleans, Mobile, and New York is destined for the United Kingdom,
the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, with lesser amounts con-
signed to Holland, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland.
Corn was exported out of Buffalo for the first time in five years, and
out of New York for the first time in 10 years. At New Orleans, corn
receipts for export have congested rail facilities at the port.
"These corn exports of 17,000,000 bushels during the first four months
of this marketing year," said Secretary Wallace, "are in sharp contrast
to corn imports, during the same period of 1936-37, of 24,000,000
bushels. That was a drought year. Since 1937 was a year of more nearly
normal weather in the United States, and a normal corn crop, our corn
imports for the first four months of the marketing year dropped to
1,500,000 bushels, giving us net exports of 15,500,000 bushels. In all
likelihood corn imports will decline still further the rest of this
marketing year, and exports will continue heavy."

Conservation The February issue of the Journal of the National
Articles Education Association includes an article on "Carroll
County's Conservation Project," in Missouri. The teachers
obtained a 40-acre tract to serve as a demonstration area. Another
article is "Working With Nature" by Stuart Chase. He predicts that,
"sooner or later we shall certainly have regional authorities to help
us work with nature."

Exchange An article in Bloomington Pantagraph (February 9)
Contact says in part: "A recommendation that farmers' elevators
Committee of Illinois name a futures market contact committee to
 hear complaints against any board of trade was made by
Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers
Association of Illinois, in his annual report to the association's 35th
convention which opened in Peoria Tuesday, February 8. Such a com-
mittee would be authorized to cooperate with the grain exchanges in all
matters of mutual interest and prosecute rigorously any complaints of
abuses that should be corrected. He recognized the board of trade as
being 'legitimate and useful when properly conducted and we consider it
our duty to assist in correcting any practices which are detrimental
to the producers of grain'."

Plan "All African governments south of the Equator are
Rinderpest combining to fight a rinderpest cattle plague that is
Fight sweeping southward and threatening to destroy millions
 of cattle and to leave a trail of famine in its wake, as
a similar plague did in the Nineties, says a Nairobi wireless to the
New York Times (February 12). It is proposed to erect a barrier forty
miles long in Tanganyika where cattle would be trapped and vaccinated.
Combined government forces would then work northward with the idea of
tracking and exterminating the disease at its source. The East African
territories alone are unable to combat the disease, and the threat to
the livestock and beef export industries has impelled the authorities,
including the Portuguese and Belgians, to cooperate.

Dakota Science News Letter (February 12) has an article,
Drug "Ephedra, Valuable Drug, Can be Grown on Badlands." It
Crop says in part: "The Dakota Badlands may never have been
 good for much before, but if fighting continues in China,
this unproductive region of our own country may get a chance to redeem
its reputation by making the United States independent of outside
sources of an important medicine, ephedrine, which is obtained from the
Chinese plant, ma huang or ephedra. In 1935 the United States imported
2,000,000 pounds of the little green ephedra stems...The next year the
crop was bad and imports fell to 1,000,000 pounds. Only 700,000 pounds
were obtained during the first ten months of 1937...A report to the
American Pharmaceutical Association forecasts complete independence of
outside sources of ephedrine. The ephedra plant itself has been culti-
vated successfully in the medicinal plant garden of the South Dakota
State College at Brookings. The men responsible for this achievement
are Dr. E. V. Christensen, director of the University of Florida School
of Pharmacy, and Prof. Lovell D. Hiner of South Dakota State College.
The plants were grown from seeds and transplanted to the medicinal plant
garden where they survived the 'ghastly black blizzard,' when the aver-
age annual rainfall was not more than a dozen inches, and the fierce
winter of 1935-36, pronounced the coldest for South Dakota in 50 years...
Cultivation has not yet reached a commercial scale but Dr. Hiner has

reported that several hundred pounds can now be cut from American-grown ephedra plants, and that 'in case of emergency, ephedra of fair quality could be produced in South Dakota.'...Cultivation of ephedra might be a successful venture during war or emergency...As in the case of many other medicinal plants, the cost of labor would make American cultivation unprofitable if the plants could be obtained from other countries."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examination: examination: assembled, junior engineer, \$2,000 a year; optional subjects: aeronautical, agricultural, ceramics, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining, naval architecture, petroleum, structural steel and concrete. Applications must be on file by (a) March 7, 1938, if received from states other than those named in (b), (b) March 10, 1938, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Newtown A short item in Pennsylvania Farmer (February 12) Cooperative says: "Some years ago a group of farmers in the central part of Bucks county, lying just north of Philadelphia, organized the Newtown Cooperative Association. So well have these farmers stuck together and so ably have they handled their business through their manager L. P. Satterthwaite that today their association is the largest handler of farm supplies in that county. At their annual meeting on February 1st the manager reported sales during 1937 totaling \$334,739.27. The more important items included feed, \$278,625; fertilizer, \$10,280; seeds, \$16,624; spray material, \$3,124; paints, \$2,192, etc. The total cost of doing business was 2.93 per cent of the total sales and the net earnings were 1.37 per cent. Of the net earnings \$2,265.96 was refunded to the members and \$1,280.49 was added to the Association's surplus account."

Erosion Control Pleases The Farm Editor of the Bloomington (Illinois) Pantagraph (February 4) reports a meeting at Leroy. He writes in part: "Praise for the erosion control program of the United States soil conservation service was voiced here Thursday when 60 members of the McLean County Soil Conservation association dined here at the CCC camp and discussed results of three years of the co-operative project. It was the annual meeting of the group, organized especially to cooperate with the federal erosion control program. George W. Parker of Bloomington, vice president, was in charge, leading the discussion with a series of pictures showing how deep gullies have been filled in so they can again be farmed. All officers were reelected. G.W. McCullough is president; Millard Ijams, secretary; Joash Stutzman and Eugene Kline, directors. The prediction was freely made that a large share of McLean county farmers will find that it will be profitable to adopt the erosion control program to prevent sheet erosion as well as formation of gullies. A good share of those on sloping land will find that construction of dams and terraces and use of strip cropping or contour farming will be essential if they wish to preserve the earning capacity of their land, according to several speakers."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 33

Section 1

February 16, 1938

EXCESS CONDEMNATION FOR ROADS President Roosevelt gave enthusiastic endorsement yesterday, says a New York Times report, of the method of excess condemnation as a means of making possible large-scale self-liquidating public works projects, such as transcontinental highways. As described by the President, the Federal Government, when highway projects were desirable, would condemn a right-of-way greater than was required by the roadway itself and would sell the frontage for business purposes and the lots behind for farming or residential purposes. He said he was much in favor of the method.

HONOR VITAMIN RESEARCH The American Chemical Society announced yesterday that its Chicago section has awarded the Willard Gibbs Medal to Dr. Robert R. Williams of New York for "out-standing work in connection with the study and isolation of the beriberi vitamin." In 1935 Dr. Williams announced the discovery of the chemical structure of Vitamin B-1, the anti-neuritic vitamin now called thiamin. Patents concerned with the process of manufacturing synthetic Vitamin B-1 have been assigned to the Research Corporation, a non-profit group. Under license from this corporation, the vitamin is being produced commercially on a substantial scale. (New York Times.)

WILDLIFE WEEK MARCH 20-27 Proclaiming March 20-27 as National Wild Life Week, President Roosevelt yesterday called upon Americans to become game conservation-conscious. "I call upon all citizens in every community to give thought in this period to the needs of the denizens of the field, forest and water and intelligent consideration of the best means for translating good intentions into practical action in behalf of these invaluable but inarticulate friends," he said. (Washington Post.)

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT The possibility of New York's ratification of the Federal child-labor amendment vanished yesterday for at least another year when the Assembly overwhelmingly voted its third successive rejection of the proposal. The Assembly defeated ratification by a vote of 107 to 40. Twenty Democrats and fifteen Republicans voted with five Laborites for ratification. (Associated Press.)

Hybrid "A revolution," says the Editor of Illinois Agri-
Corn cultural Association Record (February), "is under way in
Revolution the corn belt. Starting in the quiet atmosphere of the
 plant breeder's laboratory more than a decade ago, scien-
tific information has been revealed which within the past few years has
knocked the props from under many a thriving business only to create a
new and greater one to take its place; an industry that has fired the
imagination of scientist and layman alike, one that is absorbing more
and more enthusiastic workers. Wherever farm people gather today you
will hear them talking about this newcomer, telling their experiences,
comparing notes, peering into the future, but with it all singing the
praises of today's biggest farm discovery, hybrid corn * * * Awake to
the opportunity for a cooperative in this new field, Ford County Farm
Bureau members through their Corn Growers' Association, have set up
the Ford County Crop Improvement Association, a fully cooperative, non-
profit enterprise, to produce top grade hybrid seed corn for farmers on
a commercial basis. * * * The Ford County association is fortunate in
having the cooperation and counsel of the Estate of Hiram Sibley and its
plant breeder Louie Rust who has been experimenting and developing hybrid
corn since 1924. The cooperative also is fortunate in getting the use
of the modern seed drier and storage facilities at Sibley. * * * The best
hybrids developed by Rust, and those traded for from the U. S. Department
of Agriculture and the Illinois Experiment Station at Urbana are now the
property of Ford county farmers. This year the Ford County Crop Improve-
ment Association with headquarters at Melvin, Illinois, has more than
10,000 bushels of top notch, hybrid seed for sale, the greater part of
which is sold. * * *

Supplementing In editorial comment on the \$500,000 endowment by
Public the Rackham Foundation for agricultural and chemurgic re-
Research search at Michigan State College, Agricultural Engineer-
 ing (February) says that the announcement by the college
"points out that publicly supported research can, generally speaking,
cover only the immediate problems of agriculture. On the other hand,
some of the major advances of agriculture have been indirect results of
research in other fields. For example, it states that the radio has
contributed more to raising farm living standards and satisfactions than
any other one development, yet the research in physics which made possi-
ble radio development could hardly have been justified as agricultural
research. The endowment was therefore made and is to be used in the
spirit of supplementing publicly supported research, especially with
investigations in new and unexplored fields beyond the range of publicly
supported studies."

Senate, By a vote of 56 to 31 the Senate agreed to the conference report on the farm bill (H.R.8505) (pp. 2457-2490).
Feb. 14 This bill will now be sent to the President.

Both Houses received the sixth and final report of the Bureau of Public Roads on traffic conditions entitled "The Accident-Prone Driver"; ref. Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads (H.Doc.462, pt.6) (pp. 2453 and 2515).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Russell: S. 3448, authorizing an appropriation for research and experimental work with tung trees, tung oil, and tung tree products, and other drying oils by the Department of Agriculture and the promotion of domestic and foreign trade in drying oils by the Department of Commerce; ref. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (Similar bill H.R. 9470 introduced in House by Mr. Colmer.) By Mr. Overton: S. 3449, to cancel the indebtedness, and liens, chattel mortgages, and other encumbrances securing the indebtedness on certain oat forage crop loans; ref. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. By Mr. Bailey: S. Res. 237, authorizing investigation of costs, prices, and profits of the principal commodities of our commerce; ordered to lie on table. (Printed in the Record, p. 2457.)

House, The House agreed to the conference report on S.1077,
Feb. 14 to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, which provides for control of false advertising of food, drugs, etc. (p. 2499). The conference report has not yet been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. Snyder spoke in favor of his bill (H.R.9389) providing for a system of national super-highways (pp. 2500-2505). Mr. Seger addressed the House in opposition to the reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 2513-2514).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Knutson: H.R.9470, to provide for the use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown in the United States; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Steagall: H. R. 9478, to provide for the subscription by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the stock of a corporation which is hereby created to finance self-liquidating public works * * *; ref. Committee on Banking and Currency.

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Radio address by Senator Byrnes, Feb. 13, "Reorganization of Executive Departments." (pp. 2530-2531) (Inserted by Mr. Barkley). Discussion of farm bill by Mr. Pace (pp. 2538-2543), Mr. Jones (pp. 2566-2567), and Mr. Massingale (pp. 2574-2575). Extension of remarks of Mr. Voorhis, "San Dimas Experimental Forest, An All-Important Work of the Forestry Department * * *." (pp. 2567-2569). (Prepared by the Office of Budget and Finance.)

Highway . . . Measures recommended to reduce the highway accident
Accident . . . toll are described in a report to Congress by the Bureau
Study . . . of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report, based on extensive field studies, is published in six parts as House Document No. 462, Parts 1 to 6, and covers the following subjects: Part 1 presents a picture of the basic differences in traffic laws in the various States. For the same offense a driver may go practically "scot-free" in one State and be imprisoned for years in another. Among other things, this report covers the differences in State motor-vehicle administration, registration, licensing, liability, traffic control devices and rules of the road, and vehicle requirements. Part 2 shows the dire need of analyzing accident causes in order to prevent future accidents. Part 3 is closely related to Part 2. It pictures the variations and inadequacies of motor-vehicle accident reporting throughout the United States. Part 4, Official Inspection of Vehicles, deals with another phase of accident prevention. It is based on experience in the 15 States having State-wide motor-vehicle periodic-inspection laws for all motor vehicles. Part 5 presents case histories of fatal highway accidents and analyzes the case histories of 1,715 fatal highway accidents from the 1936 official records of representative States and cities. Part 6 discusses the accident-prone driver. The records on drivers kept by the department of motor vehicles of Connecticut were selected for study because of the carefully-kept card file which made it possible to check on accident-repeaters. The 6-year record of every tenth name in this card file--a total of 29,531 drivers--was studied and compared.

Sugar . . . An editorial in Michigan Farmer (February 12) says:
Beet . . . "With low bean prices and federal benefit payments avail-
Year . . . able, agricultural leaders of the state seem to be pretty
well agreed that 1938 is a good year for Michigan farmers to attempt to fill their sugar quota. Since the quota system was first put into effect, Michigan never has filled its allotment, and the fear is expressed that if this continues the Secretary of Agriculture might decide to revise the state quota downward. When times are good sugar beets are not a popular crop because of the large amount of labor involved, but year in and year out they have proven profitable to most growers, and we can well afford to protect our quota before any movement gets under way to reduce it.

Engineering . . . Engineering News-Record (February 10) includes an
Reviews . . . editorial review of 1937, and a news review of the
status of major projects. Both include many references to flood control, irrigation, reclamation and road building. The issue also includes "Survey of Engineering Fields", with articles by authorities in special phases of engineering. Albin L. Gemeny of the Bureau of Public Roads is author of "Bridge Engineering in 1937". Other articles deal with hydraulic knowledge, floods and flood control, and soil knowledge.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 34

Section 1

February 17, 1938

FARM BILL President Roosevelt signed the farm surplus control
SIGNED bill yesterday. The legislation establishes a system
 under which the Secretary of Agriculture, in co-operation
with farmers, may prescribe limitation upon the quantity of wheat, corn,
cotton, tobacco and rice that may be marketed free of penalty when price-
depressing surpluses accumulate. Secretary Wallace, in a statement
described it as "one of the most significant pieces of farm legislation
ever enacted." (Associated Press.)

AFFIRMS The present waterfowl regulations were defended
WILDLIFE yesterday, reports Peter C. Chambliss in the Baltimore
POLICY Sun at the American Wildlife Conference in Baltimore, by
 Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the Bureau of Biological
Survey. There were three other speakers and only one, John C. Huntington,
president of More Game Birds of America, Inc., voiced the sentiments of
those dissatisfied with the regulations. The others who voiced opinions
on the topic before the session, which was "The Hows and Whys of Annual
Shooting Regulations," were John H. Baker, executive director of the
National Association of Audubon Societies, and I. T. Quinn, conservation
commissioner of the State of Alabama.

NAVAL STORES The Commodity Credit Corporation signed a contract
CONTRACT today looking to the "orderly marketing" of 45,000 barrels
 of gum turpentine and rosin held in Government stocks, the
Associated Press reports. The agency contracted to sell its stocks only
to six naval stores dealers and distributors who in turn agreed to buy
from the corporation fixed percentages of the amount of gum turpentine
and rosin they sell in the regular market channels. Thus, explained
Senator George (Georgia), the corporation would be permitted to move out
its entire stocks during the current year. Sales would be so gradual,
he said, as to prevent overloading the market.

CHEMIST The formation and incorporation of the Chemist
EMPLOYMENT Advisory Council, Inc., an outgrowth of the Chemists
COUNCIL Unemployment Committee, whose work it will take over, was
 announced yesterday. Functioning nationally as a perma-
ment agency to promote the general welfare of unemployed chemists and
chemical engineers, the council will seek to reduce unemployment in the
chemical industry. (New York Times.)

Wallace On Secretary Henry A. Wallace yesterday issued the
Reorganization following statement concerning the governmental re-
 organization bill, S. 3331, as reported to the Senate:

"The governmental reorganization bill, as it stands in S. 3331 as reported, is, in my opinion, a long step forward toward making democracy an efficient agency for the general welfare. I hope that all those who have been especially concerned about agriculture and conservation in governmental reorganization will give it their wholehearted and vigorous support.

"Under the Bill as reported to the Senate there is no implication requiring or inducing any further consideration of the transfer of any agricultural functions from the Department of Agriculture to any other department. In the term 'agricultural' I would include among others the functions of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, and the Soil Conservation Service.

"Furthermore, with uncertainties cleared away, I am sure we can make rapid progress in coordinating related functions in different departments. As I see it, this interdepartmental coordination has two aspects. One has to do with planning. Fortunately, the reorganization bill provides for an over-all planning agency which would be directly responsible to the President and which would be so manned and so physically located as to be no more under the dominance of one department than another. It is my belief that through this agency the President would be enabled to coordinate the planning functions of other departments and agencies in a harmonious manner with the agricultural, conservational, and land-use planning work in the Department of Agriculture. Similarly, planning in connection with any non-agricultural functions which would continue to exist in the Department of Agriculture would, through this central set-up, be coordinated harmoniously with the basic planning work of related functions existing in other departments.

"Another phase of interdepartmental coordination has to do with administration procedures, and current policies. The Farm Credit Administration and the Department of Agriculture some months ago established a permanent interdepartmental committee to coordinate programs and policies as they affect these two agencies working for rural welfare. The committee is only started but already it promises real benefits. I see no reason why a similar method could not be used in coordinating the agricultural, conservational, and land-use activities of any other department with those of Agriculture, or of coordinating the non-agricultural activities of this department with related work in other departments.

"However the government is organized, there will be need for co-operation and coordination. The problems with which government deals are too complex and inter-related to forego such cooperation and

coordination. I know that the officials of this department will be glad to see removed the uncertainties which unquestionably have been a handicap to full concentration of energies on their tasks. It seems to me that the present status of the governmental reorganization bill and its likelihood of passage should be welcomed by all sincere friends of agriculture, conservation, and the general welfare."

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 15 (H.R.1507) (pp. 2619-2656).

Mr. George submitted resolutions of the legislature of Georgia requesting repeal of special taxes, licenses, and other restrictions against food products made from cottonseed oil and peanut oil; ref. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (p. 2623).

The Senate Select Committee on Government Organization reported with amendments S. 3331, the reorganization bill (p. 2623).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. McNary: S. 3454, to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; ref. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. By Mr. Sheppard: S. 3456, to amend the Rural Electrification Act approved May 20, 1936; ref. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

House, The House passed H. R. 9361, to maintain unimpaired
Feb. 15 the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at
 \$100,000,000 (pp. 2599-2612). The House also passed H.R.
9379, to authorize cancellation of obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation incurred in supplying funds for relief at the authorization of Congress (pp. 2584-2599). The House Committee on Appropriations reported without amendment H. J. Res. 591, making an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the control of outbreaks of insect pests (H. Rept. 1804) (p. 2616).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Brooks: H. R. 9499, to cancel the indebtedness and liens, chattel mortgages, and other encumbrances securing the indebtedness on certain oat forage crop loans; ref. Committee on Agriculture. By Mr. Randolph: H. R. 9505, to provide for financing certain self-liquidating public works, to provide additional facilities for the national defense, * * *; ref. Committee on Banking and Currency. By Mr. Flannery: H. R. 9506, to create a United States Civil Service Board of Appeals; ref. Committee on Civil Service. By Mrs. Rogers of Mass.: H. Res. 420, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish certain information pertaining to reciprocal trade agreements; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. (Remarks of Mrs. Rogers on this resolution, p. 2582).

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Address by Lynn R. Edminister before American Farm Economic Association, Dec. 29, "Trade Agreements and Agriculture" (pp. 2660-2663) (Inserted by Mr. Barkley). Radio address by Mr. Taber, Feb. 13, on the reorganization bills (pp. 2664-2665). Address by Lynn R. Edminister before Farm and Home Week

program, Feb. 8; "Agriculture, Tariffs, and Trade Agreements" (pp. 2674-2677). (Inserted by Mr. Biermann.) Extension of remarks of Mr. Reed of N. Y. on the Canadian trade agreement (pp. 2680-2681). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Animal And Human Medicine "What We Owe to Veterinary Medicine" is the title of an editorial in American Journal of Public Health (February). It refers particularly to the work of Sir John McFadyean and the editor says "his studies and writings have guided much of the thought and work, especially among veterinarians, in the United States." One paragraph says: "The editor of this Journal has for years advocated a closer relationship between the veterinary and medical professions and has done as much as he could to bring more veterinarians into the American Public Health Association. At our recent meeting in New York we had a number of valuable papers from veterinarians. It is our hope that our relations will grow closer and closer because every year brings the proof of the close relationship between animal diseases and those of man."

Phosphate Prospects The Columbia, Tennessee correspondent of American Fertilizer (February 5) comments on fertilizer prospects, as follows: "It is not generally expected that fertilizer movement will be as good this coming spring as it was last year, because of general conditions, but with the improvement freely predicted in all lines, and the enormously greater interest on all sides in soil conservation and improvement, it is quite probable that fertilizer demand may be greatly increased with a consequent large spot market demand for rock at the last moment in time for mixing. In this case, material advance in prices paid may be in evidence."

Beginning On Tenantry "An Alabama cotton farmer," says an editorial in Raleigh News & Observer (February 6), "is the first tenant to receive a Government loan under the Bankhead-Jones act designed to enable landless men to become owners of their own farms and homes. About 2,100 other loans will be granted from the \$10,000,000 appropriation between now and July 1. Considering that the nation's tenant farmers are now numbered by the million and that in some States half the farms are operated by tenants, this is a pitiable beginning... However, a beginning, small as it is, has been made, and from this further expansion may become possible. The most hopeful thing about it is that under the terms of loans, recipients are required to agree to 'co-operate with representatives of the Farm Security Administration in developing and carrying out a sound farm and home management plan'..."

Journal Of Forestry The Journal of Forestry (February) is devoted to proceedings of the 37th Annual Meeting at Syracuse and includes a variety of articles and reports of discussion by various members of the Forest Service. Principal topics are: Forest problems and trends--with particular attention to land-use studies; recent developments in forestry; private forestry; cooperative efforts in forestry; and forest education.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 35

Section 1

February 18, 1938

TO EXPLAIN

PRICE

POLICY

President Roosevelt will restate at his press conference today, says Felix Belair, Jr., reporting to the New York Times, the attitude of his Administration toward current price trends, suggest the correction of some maladjustments in the price structure and the extent to which recovery efforts are being hindered by disparities between "fluid" and inflexible prices. This was stated officially after a White House conference in which the President surveyed with his economic and monetary advisers the apparent inflexibility of certain finished product prices and the effect they were having on the national economy. Secretary Wallace, Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, and Dr. Albert G. Black were the Department of Agriculture representatives at the conference yesterday.

GRAIN

FUTURES

RULING

The Commodity Exchange Administration yesterday issued an order designed to prevent grain market "squeezes" by forbidding trading in grain futures contracts in the last seven days of the delivery month. Present regulations prohibit such trading in the last three days. The administration said the order was aimed at trading operations which frequently "endangered price stability." (Associated Press.)

BILL WOULD

SHORTEN

INCH

Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the Bureau of Standards, wants to shorten the inch, says a New York Times report. The difference between the length of the inch in this country and in Great Britain is "intolerable", he says. In line with Dr. Briggs' recommendation, the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has reported a bill which would fix the length of the inch at exactly 25.4 millimeters. This would shorten it by two millionths of an inch. It is now 25.40005 millimeters, as against 25.39996 in Great Britain. "I wish to emphasize," said Dr. Briggs, "that the change will not disturb industry in any way. Industry, from a practical standpoint, will not realize that a change has been made; it is far within the limits of tolerance permitted in making industrial measurements."

OUTDOOR

LIFE

SHOW

Throngs crowding into the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore yesterday, the seventh day of the Outdoor Life Show, brought the paid attendance to date to 125,000, officials said, breaking all records for attendance at indoor functions in Baltimore. The previous high was set when 113,000 persons visited the nine-day National Flower and Garden Show two years ago. The Outdoor Life Show has today and tomorrow to run before closing. (Baltimore Sun.)

8-Point Safety Program Practically all highway accidents result from a combination of causes, and they can be avoided only by definite action on many fronts, according to Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads.

As a result of extensive investigations of many phases of the safety problem the Federal roads chief proposes the following eight-point program:

1. Uniform State motor vehicle traffic laws.
2. Skilled investigation of traffic accidents.
3. The establishment of a uniform system of accident reporting.
4. The establishment of an adequate highway patrol including the official inspection of vehicles.
5. The establishment of complete and final authority over the issuance and revocation of drivers' licenses.
6. A highway improvement program divided into two general classes of projects: (1) Those of the emergency type, and (2) Those for the long-time plan.
7. A plan of State and Federal safety organization adequate to secure on a wide scale the adoption and enforcement of the action program here proposed.
8. A national educational program.

Automobile Ownership Survey Most farm families have autos. But they buy on the average almost twice as many used cars as new cars. Usually these are high-value used cars, although their cost averages only a little over one-third the cost of the new cars purchased. These facts stand out in summary tabulations of a survey of 17,000 farm families in 64 counties made by the Bureau of Home Economics. The counties, surveyed in 1935-36, were representative type-of-farming regions in all parts of the country. Car ownership of all non-relief, native white farm families interviewed ranged as high as 97 percent in California, and in North Dakota and Kansas. In Vermont the percentage was 73, still almost three-fourths. Among the white operators of the Southeast, one more than 60 percent reported owning cars. For Negro sharecroppers, this percentage ran as low as 15. Car ownership the country over averaged a little over 82 percent.

Purchase Loans Increase Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans enabled approximately 6,000 tenants to purchase farms in 1937, according to a statement today by F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Hill said that although the volume of new land bank and Commissioner loans declined last year due to the smaller demand for refinancing, a much larger percentage of the money went to assist farmers, including tenant farmers, in financing the purchase of farms. Loans to finance farm purchases accounted for 23.7 per cent of 1937 loans compared to 15.9 per cent of the 1936 total. Of the total loans made during the year, it was estimated that over 2,000 went to assist former tenants who had accumulated sufficient money to make reasonable down payments and obtained loans to cover the remaining part of the purchase price.

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 16 (H. R. 1507). It passed without amendment H. R. 9379,
 authorizing cancellation of obligations of the Reconstruc-
tion Finance Corporation incurred in supplying funds for relief at the
direction of Congress (pp. 2744-2745). This bill will now be sent to
the President.

Messrs. Duffy and Copeland discussed the relative status of
Wisconsin and New York as cheese-producing States (pp. 2747-2750).

Mr. Thomas of Oklahoma inserted in the Record the report of the
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on S. Res. 216, favoring
governmental adjustment of the purchasing power of the dollar so as to
attain 1926 wholesale price levels, and short extracts from numerous
letters from groups endorsing the resolution (pp. 2752-2759).

The House passed H. J. Res. 596, appropriating \$250,000,000 for
relief purposes, fiscal year 1938 (pp. 2695-2733). It also passed with-
out amendment H. J. Res. 591, making a \$2,000,000 appropriation for the
control of outbreaks of insect pests (pp. 2694-2695).

Bills Introduced: Mr. Pierce introduced H. R. 9523, to add cer-
tain lands to the Ochoco National Forest, Oreg.; ref. Committee on Pub-
lic Lands.

Bills Approved By the President: H. R. 8505, Agricultural Adjust-
ment Act of 1938. (Approved February 16, 1938.) (Public No. 430, 75th
Congress.) S. 2583, acquisition of lands for Tahoe National Forest,
Nevada. (Approved February 12, 1938.) (Public No. 428, 75th Congress.)

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Letter from
William Hirth, president of Missouri Farmers' Association, to Mr.
Wheeler, on the farm problem (p. 2784). (Inserted by Mr. Clark.) Ex-
tension of remarks of Mr. Kitchens (pp. 2789-2790) and of Mr. Randolph
on the trans-continental highways (pp. 2800-2802). (Prepared by Office
of Budget and Finance.)

Canned "Meat canning," says a Chicago report to the New
Meats York Journal of Commerce, "has made gratifying progress in
Gaining recent years and packers can visualize a time when every
 household that maintains a canned food shelf will have
canned meats as one of the most important items on that shelf, said
Paul I. Aldrich, editor of The National Provisioner, in a recent address
here. Discussing the outlook for canned meats during the current year,
Mr. Aldrich said: '...A large potential market for canned meats exists,
but if it is not met with the right kind of product, wisely merchandized,
then possibilities for consumption increase will not be realized.'"

The Flow
Of Farm
Wealth

An editorial in Wallace's Farmer (February 12) says in part: "Every time we see a report of the breaking up of a farm estate, with one-third of the value of the place going to the boy on the farm and two-thirds to two children in town, we wish that something could be done to stop this flow of farm wealth to town. You don't see wealthy city people leaving a share in a factory to a boy who has gone back to the farm. It is a one-way stream, flowing from the farm to the city. Very little comes back. Would it be possible to leave a farm to a group of children much as the owner of a city factory leaves it to his heirs? He doesn't usually say that one boy has to buy the others out, or that the factory has to be sold. What he often does is to leave a controlling interest in the voting stock to one son, so there won't be any argument as to who is boss. But he divides up the preferred stock in equal shares among his children. If the factory makes money, then all of the children get a split in the profits. If it doesn't make money, then, of course, they get nothing. If a period of hard times comes along, the manager of the concern won't have to sell the machinery for junk in order to raise the cash to pay off the heirs. To follow exactly this procedure with a farm would be difficult, but we'd like to see somebody attempt it..."

Bermuda
Grass In
Africa

An editorial note in Rhodesia Agricultural Journal (January) says: "A most interesting article by Angus McDonald, entitled 'The Bermuda Grass King,' appeared in the October, 1937, issue of Soil Conservation--the official organ of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture--and is reproduced here verbatim, as it is thought to be of considerable interest to the Rhodesian farmer. The article 'Couch Grass,' which appears elsewhere in this issue, by Mr. C. W. Winders, extracted verbatim from the October, 1937, issue of the Queensland Agricultural Journal, should be read as a sequel to 'The Bermuda Grass King,' for in it Mr. Winders describes and refers to the management of Couch Grass, which is in reality Bermuda Grass--the two names being synonymous. This grass is of creeping habit and is very commonly met with in Rhodesia."

Phytopathology
Articles

Phytopathology (February) includes several articles by department workers: Two Hyphomycetes Parasitic On Oospores of Root-Rotting Oomycetes by Charles Drechsler; Local Virus Infections in Relation to Leaf Epidermal Cells by L. W. Boyle and H. H. McKinney; Experiments With Aphids As Vectors of Tulip Breaking by Philip Brierley and M. B. McKays; and Inactivation of Tobacco-Mosaic Virus in Cured Tobacco Leaves by Dry Heat by H. H. Thornberry, now with Bureau of Plant Industry, and W. D. Valleau and E. M. Johnson.

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 36

Section 1

February 21, 1938

WALLACE Secretary Wallace proclaimed marketing quotas Friday
PRESENTS on the 1938 crops of cotton and flue-cured and dark types
QUOTAS of tobacco, thus invoking the new farm law's provision for
 meeting surpluses. The quota system will be voted upon
March 12 by affected producers in 20 States. Two-thirds of those voting
must approve to put the quotas into effect. Under the quotas, the total
supply of cotton which would be permitted to move into market channels
free of penalties would be that produced on 26,300,000 acres. If the
yield were at the average rate of the last 10 years, the amount would
be about 11,230,000 bales, compared with the record crop of 18,747,000
last year. (Associated Press.)

BABSON "Business sentiment is about as bad as I ever remem-
ON TRADE ber," says Roger W. Babson in the Washington Post. "I think
OUTLOOK it is even flatter than in the 1932-33 period...Today I am
 convinced that the despair and gloom of businessmen has
gone too far. We may even be making the turn right now. Among the most
important reasons why I think this is possible is the excellent perform-
ance of retail trade. Industrial output has fallen like a comet, yet re-
tail trade has held up remarkably well. January 'clearances,' while not
quite matching the whirlwind 1937 season, were good. Merchants cut
prices much more than usual in order to keep their goods moving. These
recent sales have offered some real bargains and there will be more be-
tween now and the Easter season..."

POLAR The Associated Press reported from Moscow Saturday
PARTY that two ice-breaking vessels smashed through a field of
RESCUED pack ice 10 feet deep and rescued four Russian scientists
 with their valuable records and equipment from a drifting
ice floe camp off the eastern coast of Greenland. The rescue occurred
just two days short of nine months after the four men were established
a dozen miles from the North Pole. The icebreakers had battered their
way through 3 miles of jammed ice. Along with the men and equipment,
the rescue party was bringing back meteorological and hydrographic
records compiled by the scientists.

LA FOLLETTE Senator LaFollette declared yesterday, according to
FAVORS press reports, that it was foolish to say the pending
REORGANIZATION Government reorganization bill would give the President
 "dictatorship" over governmental departments. The
statement to which he objected has been made by many foes of the measure.
The Wisconsin Senator said he would support the bill, which may be taken
up by the Senate shortly.

Regional Poultry Laboratory Plans for a regional research laboratory, with headquarters at East Lansing, Michigan, for the improvement of viability in poultry have been completed, Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has announced. The laboratory will be the coordinating unit and headquarters for a research program in which experiment stations in 25 North Central and Northeastern States are to cooperate. At a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, last December, representatives of the 25 States outlined a tentative project for the central laboratory. It is anticipated that collaborators representing the cooperating States will be appointed soon to work out the research program with Department of Agriculture officials. Immediate emphasis will be placed upon the development of effective control methods for fowl paralysis, a disease that is prevalent on both commercial poultry farms and diversified farms. It has been estimated that a loss, from poultry diseases, of nearly one hundred million dollars occurs annually in the Northeastern and North Central States, approximately one-half of which, it is claimed, is due to fowl paralysis. Doctor Mohler announced that a laboratory building and other facilities are being planned, and it is expected that construction will be begun within a few months. The selection of a director and staff will be through Civil Service examinations.

"Science In Administration" The leading editorial in Nature (February 5) is on "Science in Administration". One paragraph says in part: "A scientific training may be the medium for the development of latent administrative ability as much as any other career and probably more than most. Restriction of the opportunity of scientific men who possess administrative ability to advance to the highest positions of administrative responsibility, whether in the State service, in industry or elsewhere, is not only unfair to the scientific worker as a class but is also a danger to the State, by limiting the resources upon which it can draw for a type that in any event is not easy to find."

"Judicial Engineering" "Judicial Engineering" says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (February 17) "receives a salutary setback through the Supreme Court decision that a state may by legislation protect its roads against excessively wide and heavy vehicles. It will be recalled that last Spring a lower federal court nullified a South Carolina law limiting the loads and widths of vehicles and that in doing so it undertook to render an engineering opinion on the amount of load that a road pavement can safely bear. The Supreme Court's reversal of this finding may be taken as a veiled rebuke to the lower court for thus going beyond its sphere. More important, it establishes the doctrine that a state has the right and power to protect its roads against abuse and its road users against infringement on their rights and their safety. The no-man's-land of lawless road use that heretofore lay between the bounds of federal inaction on the one hand and state lack of authority over interstate traffic on the other is largely abolished by the decision, and progress toward due traffic regulation is made possible."

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the antilynching bill
Feb. 17 (H.R.1507) (pp. 2854-2882). Mr. Lewis obtained unanimous
 consent to have his bill (S. 3451) to construct overhead
or elevated roadways to relieve congestion in State and interstate
traffic, transferred from the Committee on Interstate Commerce to the
Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads (p. 2853). Mr. McKellar asked
unanimous consent to have Mr. Bulkley's bill (S. 3428) to provide for
financing self-liquidating national highways taken from the Committee
on Banking and Currency and referred to the Committee on Post Offices
and Post Roads, but Mr. Bulkley objected (p. 2853). Mr. Davis had in-
serted in the Record a resolution of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania
Society of Professional Engineers, asking that no curtailment be made
in Federal road funds (p. 2851).

The Senate recessed until Monday, February 21.

The House began general debate on the State, Justice, Commerce, and
Labor Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R.9544) (pp. 2812-2847).

Speeches made during debate included: By Mr. Cochran, criticizing
the dumping of potatoes by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation
at Poplar Bluff, Mo. (pp. 2818-2819); By Mr. Kerr, regarding the import-
ance of peanuts as an agricultural commodity and favoring passage of
H. R. 8597, providing for control of peanut production (pp. 2824-2826);
and By Mr. Luther A. Johnson, favoring location of one of the research
laboratories authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 in
Texas (pp. 2828-2829).

Bills introduced in the House: By Mr. Hamilton: H. R. 9547, to
extend the time for filing claims for refunds of amounts paid as tax
under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; ref. Committee on Ways and Means.
By Mr. Sanders: H. R. 9548, to amend the Rural Electrification Act * * *;
ref. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Extension of re-
marks of Mr. Schwellenbach, favoring establishment of one of the re-
search laboratories authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938 in Washington (pp. 2883-2887). President's message requesting
reduction in road funds and a news story "President Sees Profit for
United States in (Bulkley) Road Plan." (p. 2889) (Inserted by Mr. Bridges).
Extension of remarks of Mr. Ford of Mississippi on the Agricultural Ad-
justment Act of 1938 (pp. 2905-2907). (Prepared by Office of Budget &
Finance.)

Congress, The Senate was not in session.
Feb. 18

The House passed the State, Justice, Commerce, and
Labor Departments Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H. R. 9544) (pp. 2910-
2942), and adjourned until Monday, February 21.

Bills Introduced in the House: By Mr. Knutson: H. R. 9555, to * * * provide for an excise tax on eggs and egg products; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Collins: H. R. 9561, to extend the time for filing claims for refund of amounts paid as tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Gearhart: H. R. 9564, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to improve and develop the Kings River drainage within the Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, * * *; ref. Committee on Public Lands. (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Vitamin A N. B. Guerrant, R. A. Dutcher and C. D. Dahle of
In Cheese Pennsylvania State College report in Journal of Dairy
 Science (February) on vitamin A content of cheddar cheese.

The summary says that "no serious destruction of vitamin A occurs during the ripening of Cheddar cheese. While a measurable decrease in vitamin A potency was apparent, this loss was almost wholly compensated for by moisture losses. It appears, therefore, that a pound of Cheddar cheese purchased at the end of the usual ripening period will contain approximately the same amount of vitamin A as a pound of the original curds in spite of the fact that some destruction of the vitamin has occurred."

Iowa An Omaha World Herald report (February 9) from Ames,
Hybrid Iowa, says: "A hybrid variety of corn Tuesday held first
Leads place in the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' associa-
 tion ratings for corn of high productivity. The highest
yielding corn was bred by a Des Moines firm. Secretary Joe L. Robinson said at the association's annual banquet here Monday night hybrid corn outyielded open pollinated varieties of corn by 16.4 per cent in the association's corn yield test. Robinson said the greatest relative increase of hybrid strains was in the districts that suffered most from drouth..."

Mineralizing In Veterinary Record (February 5) Dr. Robert Lee
For Racers Humphrey, Montville, Virginia, reports his experience in
 taking charge of the E. B. McLean racing stable near
Leesburg, from 1926 to 1928. The stable had not been making a satisfactory record in winnings, averaging about \$36,000 in purses for 10 years. Dr. Humphrey reports analyzing the blood of colts which "without exception were badly deficient in calcium and phosphorus. He instituted a program of liming pastures and fertilization with superphosphates, supplemented by feeding with heavy oats of high mineral content and cod-liver oil emulsions. In 90 days the blood tests showed a radical increase in mineral content. In 1927 the stables won \$46,000 and in 1928, the winnings were \$234,000. Dr. Humphrey reports that when his contract ended he left the farm and "the practices I had adopted to assure an ample supply of minerals were not continued. It is interesting and perhaps significant that the winnings of the stable fell rather sharply to a point about the same as where they had been before the mineralizing program had been put into effect."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 37

Section 1

February 23, 1938

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

President Roosevelt's request for a \$250,000,000 emergency relief appropriation, although apparently sure of Congressional approval, led to demands in the Senate Monday that some permanent solution be found for the unemployment problem. Senator Bone, of Washington, argued that unemployment is a "by-product of technological advance" and "we will never be wholly free from it unless and until we accept the urgent necessity of making such changes as will balance the national human economy." (Associated Press.)

FARM MORTGAGE ACT EXTENDED

The House passed a bill Monday that would extend the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act for two years from its expiration date next March 3. Last July the Senate made the Moratorium Act permanent. A joint committee will now be named to compose the differences. The act permits a farmer to go through a type of bankruptcy which forbids foreclosure of his mortgages for a three-year period. (Associated Press.)

MOUNT VERNON BOULEVARD

Lands once belonging to the Parke Custis estate, "Abingdon," have been turned over to the Interior Department for enlargement of the parkway area of the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard under an agreement signed with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, Secretary Ickes announced yesterday. The lands include portions of Roaches Run and Four Mile Run. The agreement grants to the Government the right to plant for screening purposes trees on certain lands awarded to the railroads. Ickes said the agreement was the first of several contemplated between the United States and claimants along the Virginia shore of the Potomac. (Washington Post.)

GERMAN FARM CONSCRIPTION

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says that as a preliminary to the contemplated conscription of all German girls for the women's labor service, Field Marshal Hermann Goering, as the head of the Four-Year Plan, announced Monday the formal introduction of one-year service duty in household or farm work for all working girls under 25. The decree provides that no unmarried woman worker shall be employed by private or public enterprises or administrations unless she can prove by her labor pass, on which employment depends, that she has worked for one year in agriculture or domestic help.

Co-op
Meat
Lockers

Writing on "A New Field for Cooperative Enterprise" in News for Farmer Cooperatives (February), L. B. Mann of the Farm Credit Administration says in part: "Cold storage lockers are a recent development in the field of marketing and merchandising livestock. This movement as far as the farmers are concerned started in Oregon about 1930. Within the past 2 years expansion has been very rapid. It is estimated by one of the leading manufacturers of refrigerating equipment that there are over 2,000 locker plants, averaging approximately 350 to 400 lockers each in operation at the present time. In Iowa alone there are more than 200 such plants. The amount of fresh meat handled annually in the United States is estimated at more than 500,000,000 pounds...It is yet too early to determine what effect this new enterprise may have upon the livestock industry and upon our present distributing system. To date the development has been confined largely to smaller towns and to farmers. While no figures are available, men who have observed the use of the locker system believe that the consumption of fresh meat, especially beef, has been substantially increased..."

Gas Tax
Diversions

"Diversion of gasoline taxes," says an article in Business Week (February 19) "for other than highway purposes, long the subject of pained protest from interested groups, is finally encountering effective opposition. Most misapplications are for education and relief but oyster propagation is an example of less defensible uses. Since 1924 diversion of road funds has reached an estimated total of over \$1,000,000,000. The rate accelerated until in 1936 the sum of \$169,344,000 of road money was misapplied. Attack on the practice is being pressed on a wide front. Back of the drive are organizations of motorists, associations representing motor manufacturers, petroleum companies, road construction interests, highway officials and others...Federal displeasure has been one reason for state actions. Last year New Jersey was penalized by the withholding of \$250,000 of federal expenditures from the road allotment for the state. The amount was determined by the extent to which New Jersey fell below the minimum state contribution established in the federal legislation. It applied to 1936 diversions. However, the temptation was so strong that Jersey last year diverted funds which make her liable to losses exceeding \$1,000,000 in federal funds this year. The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads shows signs of getting hard-boiled. It cracked down on Maryland, threatening to hold out funds, whereupon Maryland changed her mind and decided against the contemplated diversion. Massachusetts officials also got a firm letter ordering them to show cause why the government shouldn't penalize the state for diversion. Similar inquiry has been made of Georgia and Pennsylvania. It is said that Pennsylvania promised to be good but Georgia is still thinking the matter over..."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, medical pathologist (re-
search), \$3,800 a year; associate medical pathologist
(research), \$3,200 a year; National Institute of Health, U. S. Public
Health Service, Treasury Department. Applications must be on file by
(a) March 21, 1938, if received from states other than those named in
(b); (b) March 24, 1938, if received from the following states: Arizona,
California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah,
Washington, Wyoming. unassembled, landscape architect, \$3,800 a year;
associate landscape architect, \$3,200 a year; assistant landscape
architect, \$2,600 a year; National Park Service, Department of the
Interior, and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission;
assembled, junior landscape architect, \$2,000 a year, National park
Service, Department of the Interior, and the National Capital Park and
Planning Commission. Applications must be on file by (a) March 14, 1938,
if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) March 17, 1938,
if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado,
Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

"Farmer In editorial comment on the first tenant loan (Febru-
Langley" ary 12) the Birmingham Age-Herald (February 15) says in
part: "His fellow Americans last Saturday told Wiley J.
Langley, Alabama farmer and father of 12 children, that they believe in
him; that they would help him to become the owner of the land he works.
The American people made Wiley Langley two loans; one for the purchase
of his farm, the other as a capital fund. His good neighbors were not
pampering Farmer Langley, who had been Tenant Langley. They were saying
that he was entitled, if through their government they could provide it,
to a better opportunity. They were expressing their faith that, given
that opportunity to become, as Senator Hill expressed it, 'the master
of himself and the master of his acres,' Farmer Langley and his family
would make good. This beginning of a great governmental experiment was
not undertaken merely for the sake of this single citizen and his family.
By now the American people know that the vast tenancy problem adversely
affects everybody else in this country, as well as the nearly 3,000,000
tenants. They know that if Farmer Langley can better himself, he there-
by will better others, that he and the comparative few others who now
can be assisted may prove the way for helping millions of tenancy de-
pendents..."

Onion Gardners' Chronicle (London, February 5) devotes its
Study leading editorial to a review of the Journal of Agri-
Reviewed cultural Research paper, "Bulb Formation in Some American
and European Varieties of Onions as Affected by Length of
Day," by R. Magruder and H. A. Allard of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Rusts A Memphis Commercial Appeal (February 15) article
Claim says in part: "By picking seed cotton at an average cost
Economy of 11 cents per 100 pounds, the Rust tandem type cotton
 picker demonstrated its practical value during the past
season, inventors claimed yesterday. The field records of 1937-38 op-
erations attested by planters in whose fields the pickers were used,
listed total operating costs, exclusive of overhead, at \$180.47 for
harvesting 121 bales, or 162,120 pounds of cotton. The expenses in-
cluded wages for operator and helper, and cost of gasoline, grease and
oil. Cost of the machine was not included. Overhead--interest, depre-
ciation and repairs--was set at 69 cents an acre, which, on bale-to-the
acre cotton, would reduce the cost of picking to six cents per 100 pounds,
as compared with an average cost of about 75 cents per 100 pounds for
hand picking on plantations where the tests were made..."

Ladd Albany Times-Union reports from Ithaca (February 14)
On Farm that "Dean Carl E. Ladd of Cornell University told a Farm
Prospects and Home week audience that 'now is the time for safe
 farming, rather than plunging.' Declaring that agricul-
ture had not suffered as much as business in 1937, Dean Ladd said: 'We
face the summer of 1938, as always, with some uncertainties in regard
to the future.' 'I am very sure we are not going back to the self-
sufficient type of agriculture and produce all our living or all our
food crops from the farm,' he continued, 'but nevertheless this is the
time when we might well attempt to produce considerably more of our
family food on our own farms.'..."

Muskrat The leading editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper (March)
Research says in part: "Studies of the breeding and other habits
 of muskrats in the wild and under controlled conditions
for developing better methods of managing them will be conducted at a
new fur-animal field station recently established by the U. S. Biological
Survey at the Blackwater Migratory Bird Refuge, near Cambridge, Md. The
Blackwater Refuge not only attracts large numbers of waterfowl that fol-
low the Atlantic flyway but is also one of the most productive muskrat
areas along the eastern coast. It is located at the junction of the
Little Blackwater and Big Blackwater Rivers and contains 8,000 acres of
marshland--ideal for both waterfowl and muskrat. Facts found in the
studies will be used in improving management methods for these fur bear-
ers at the Blackwater and other Survey refuges. The information also
will be available to muskrat farmers and others interested in these
animals..."

Microscope Journal of the American Medical Association (Febru-
Movies ary 19) includes a detailed article on Photomicrographic
 Motion Pictures by Albert S. Welch, M.D. An introductory
paragraph says: "By means of the motion picture camera using 16 milli-
meter reversible film and the binocular microscope, good motion pictures
of microscopic material may be obtained by the amateur photographer.
But little additional equipment is necessary. Preparations for taking
the picture must be made with great care. There are three problems to
be solved; the light, the focus and vibration."

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 38

Section 1

February 24, 1938

SCHOOL AID RECOMMENDED New Federal grants to the States for educational purposes, beginning with \$70,000,000 in 1939 and increasing to \$199,000,000 annually by 1944, a total of \$855,500,000, was recommended yesterday in a report by the Advisory Committee on Education made to President Roosevelt and transmitted by the White House to the Senate and House. The recommendation is based on a study of school systems throughout the country wherein the committee reported that it found "glaring inequalities" in educational opportunities. The advisory group held that the largest share of Federal aid should go to rural schools. The farm population not only has a disproportionately heavy educational load, the report set forth, but it must carry that burden on a lower per capita income. (New York Times.)

N.Y.C. BREAD STANDARDS Sixteen representatives of grocers' associations in New York City agreed yesterday to support the drive of William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets, for a standardization of the weight and price of bread sold at retail in the city. They made it plain, however, that their backing was assured only if their margin of profit was protected. All were in favor of the proposal to bring about economies for consumers, but they were at odds on the method. (New York Times.)

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SALE Purchase of an estimated 2,500,000 bushels of Australian wheat for shipment to Vladivostok and around 1,500,000 bushels by Spain attracted the attention of traders on the Board of Trade at Chicago yesterday. While normally Vladivostok buys Australian wheat every spring, the purchases reported were the largest in some years. Export sales of about 250,000 bushels of domestic hard Winter wheat to the United Kingdom, Antwerp and Rotterdam were reported, while sales of Canadian grain were estimated at 100,000 bushels. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN COFFEE Brazil destroyed more coffee than it exported in 1937, the Commerce Department reports. The American commercial attache at Rio de Janeiro said that 17,196,428 bags of coffee were burned in Brazil last year under its price-raising program, compared with sales of 12,119,474 bags to foreign countries. The exports were about 2,000,000 bags less than in 1936. United States bought 54 percent of the shipments. (Press.)

Waterfowl Outdoor America (February) says editorially: "The
Resources past year has brought disturbing developments in an
 otherwise much improved waterfowl situation. Loud howls
have come from some shooters upon whom shooting restrictions weigh
heavily in denying accustomed privileges. Sincere complaints have come
where regulations were believed to work unfairly or difficulties have
been reported in the application of some restrictions...Outdoor America
believes that the vast majority of sincere sportsmen will make them-
selves heard in no uncertain terms in support of waterfowl conservation
even if it does cramp their shooting temporarily. Outdoor America be-
lieves they have confidence in the ability and sincerity of the men
responsible for administering waterfowl resources and will not allow
the gains **already** made to be endangered by a selfish viewpoint. Par-
ticularly unfortunate would be the promulgation of regulations by Con-
gress on a political basis."

Cotton An article in Dallas Morning News is by Frank A.
Classing Briggs, editor of Farm and Ranch. He says in part:
Service "The Smith-Doxey cotton classification act, passed in
 1937, is to encourage the improvement of American cot-
ton by standardization of production through organized communities, sup-
ported by adequate marketing services. This is the most constructive
means yet devised. Heretofore work in this line has been confined to
cotton contests, one-variety communities, publication of grade and
staple reports, efforts to promote better planting seed and other at-
tempts...The prompt classification of cotton will show when gin prepara-
tion is poor, either by gin cutting or otherwise, and growers will quick-
ly demand better ginning. This will cause a premium to be placed on
good preparation of the staple, as well as on the planting of improved
seed. Such **services** would serve those gins and local buyers who be-
lieve in paying for cotton on its grade and staple value. The Budget
Bureau has approved an appropriation with which to begin work in 1938,
but this does not mean that Congress will appropriate the same amount..."

Crops in Asia (March) contains "The Strongest Soviet Weapon"
U.S.S.R. by Maurice Hindus. He says in part: "Nothing, however, is
 so important in farming or was so grossly neglected in
old Russia as proper rotation.....Of crops. The United
States is now learning the price that a nation must pay for its failure
to observe this principle of agriculture. The dust storms in the west-
ern states are entirely a result of this failure. No matter how rich
land is, continuous cultivation not only drains it of substance but de-
stroys the natural structure of its soil and leaves it at the mercy of
water and violent winds. Only proper rotation of crops with due atten-
tion to the seeding of grasses can protect land from dust storms and
from being gullied to destruction. The present plan in Russia is to
keep fields in cultivation for five or six years and then to seed
them to grass--clover, timothy, alfalfa and other kinds less well known,
depending on the climate and the soil. Not even the cotton lands which

have been kept in continuous cultivation for eight, ten and even more years are to be exempt from this plan. The Soviets are determined not to allow any lands to reach a state of decomposition or pulverization such as the farmer in the American West through his parasitic methods of tillage so recklessly invited."

Senate, The Senate laid aside the anti-lynching bill and
Feb. 21 began debate on \$250,000,000 additional appropriation
 resolution (H.J.Res. 596) for relief (pp. 2970-3008).
The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported without amendment H.J.
Res. 591, making a \$2,000,000 appropriation for control of insect pests
(S.Rept. 1393). Mr. McNary submitted an amendment to the Agricultural
Appropriation Bill for 1939, providing \$25,000 for development and
operation of a scutching and retting plant for fiber flax (p. 2970).
Messrs. Hatch and O'Mahoney jointly submitted amendments to S. 3105,
to extend the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act to wool and
other commodities (p. 2970).

House, Considering bills on the consent calendar, the
Feb. 21 House passed the following: H.R. 8826, to amend the law
 relating to purloining, stealing or injuring property
of the United States (p. 3020); S. 2381 to amend the criminal code by
by providing punishment for impersonation of Government officers and
employees (pp. 3020-3021); H.J.Res. 573 to amend the joint resolution
authorizing Federal participation in the New York World's Fair by per-
mitting purchases without competitive bidding (p. 3022); and H.R. 9309
to adjust the rates of pay for char people in all the agencies of the
Government (p. 3022). The House also passed S. 2215, to amend the
Bankruptcy Act (section 75) (pp. 3023-3024). The House received
the annual report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the
fiscal year 1937 (H.Doc. 528); referred Committee on Agriculture.
The House Committee on Labor reported with amendment, H.R. 9415, to
amend the act establishing the Civilian Conservation Corps (H.Rept.
1836). The House laid on the table H.Res. 403 and H.Res. 420, request-
ing information from the Secretary of State regarding reciprocal trade
agreements (pp. 3011-3014 and 3015). These resolutions had been re-
ported adversely by the Committee on Ways and Means (H.Rept. 1834 and
H.Rept. 1835). Mr. Cochran inserted a letter from Secretary Wallace
explaining the cooperation of the Department with the Department of
Agriculture Graduate School in the conduction of a series of lectures
on democracy (p. 3014).

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the joint resolution
Feb. 22 (H.J.Res. 596) appropriating for relief (pp. 3085-3110);
 agreed to amendment authorizing use of relief funds for
production of fertilizers for distribution to farmers (p. 3100). The

Senate agreed to the House amendments to S. 2215, to amend section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act (p. 3066). This bill will now be sent to the President. As amended, it provides for an extension of the Farm Bankruptcy Act to March 4, 1940. The Senate agreed to the House amendments to S. 2381, to amend the law providing punishment for impersonation of officers and employees of the Government (p. 3066). This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate received the annual report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year 1937 (H.Doc. 528); referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The President approved, February 18, S. 2194, providing for semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia (Public No. 431). Item in appendix: radio address by Mr. Wheeler on National Farm and Home Hour, February 19, "The Railroad Problem and the Farmers" (pp. 3121-3122). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Wildflower Wildflower (January) contains "Buying a Home for the Conservation Wildflowers" by Irving W. Knobloch. He says: "Most of the wildflower conservationists are convinced of the practicability of the land purchase idea to preserve wild flowers from threatened destruction. There are many areas which have been bought for the sole purpose of preserving the native flora thereon. Most of these areas are probably serving the purpose for which they were founded and, such being the case, are successful. A few alert state bodies are awake to the need of preserving the flora of this country even as they have been for some time in regard to the animal life. In general, the preservation of a stationary group of living organisms is a simpler matter than the preservation of a mobile group as represented by most animal life..."

Weather The Prairie Farmer (February 12) says editorially:
Service "We advise you to read the article on weather in this issue (Weather, by Arthur C. Page). "It just gives a glimpse of the work of the U.S. Weather Bureau, one of the most valuable branches of the Department of Agriculture. In our daily contact with the public of both city and farm, through WLS, we find the weather one of the most interesting items. That is the reason we give the temperature roundup of the whole country at 5:45 a.m. daily, the forecast several times a day, and the temperature every fifteen minutes. We may not be able to change the weather, but there is certainly a great deal to learn about it. Our appreciation goes to the Weather Bureau, especially its Chicago staff, for helpful cooperation in preparing the article." The author of the article mentions J. B. Kincer, of the Weather Bureau, who, he says, "gave one of the most fascinating lectures of Illinois Farmers' Week at the University of Illinois."

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Vol. LXVIII, No. 39

Section 1

February 25, 1938

REORGANIZATION According to Robert C. Allbright in the Washington
OPPOSED Post, a three-way attack was directed last night at the
 Government reorganization bill on the eve of an effort
by Senator Byrnes to call up the bill. Developments were: Senator
Byrd of Virginia and Senate supporters, introduced a series of amend-
ments designed to check broad Presidential powers to revamp bureaus and
to modify pertinent civil service, audit and policy features of the bill.
Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., a member of the Civil Service Commission, made
public a report to the President opposing provisions of the Byrnes bill.
The American Federation of Labor flatly opposed the Byrnes bill provi-
sions "for the abolition of the United States Civil Service Commission
and for the delegation to a Civil Service administrator of autocratic,
dictatorial authority over more than 800,000 Government employees."

FEARS E. Lee LeCompte, Maryland Game Warden, has advised
PERSIMMON members of the Maryland Congressional delegation that
BLIGHT some effort should be made at once to control a blight
 that is attacking persimmon trees in Tennessee in order
to prevent its spread in Maryland. LeCompte called attention to the
blight that a few years ago wiped out chestnut trees throughout the
country. (Baltimore Sun.)

BOGERT CHEMISTRY Marston Taylor Bogert, Professor of Organic Chemistry
DELEGATE in Columbia University, has been appointed an official
 delegate of the United States to the thirteenth confer-
ence of the International Union of Chemistry and the tenth International
Congress of Chemistry, to be held jointly in Rome next May. Professor
Bogert will preside over the section on chemistry and national defense.
He is to address the opening session on "The Chemist as a Defender of
His Fatherland." (New York Times.)

TOBACCO The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced
LOANS yesterday that loans totaling \$2,750,000 would be extended
 by the Commodity Credit Corporation to associations of
growers of fire-cured and air-cured tobacco. Officials said the loans,
made under provisions of the new farm law, would be used by the associa-
tions to continue purchasing tobacco now being offered them and to meet
expenses incurred in grading and carrying the product until its disposi-
tion. (Associated Press.)

Senate, The Senate passed the joint resolution (H.J.Res.
Feb. 23 596) appropriating an additional \$250,000,000 for relief.

The Senate passed the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 591) appropriating \$2,000,000 for control of insect pests (p. 3151). An amendment by Mr. Bankhead, appropriating \$5,000,000 (out of the unexpended balance of funds for carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act) for use in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was agreed to.

The Senate Committee on Commerce reported with amendment S.Res. 237, providing for investigation of costs, prices and profits of the principal commodities of commerce; referred to Committee to Audit and Control and Contingent Expenses of the Senate (p. 3124).

Mr. O'Mahoney submitted an amendment to S. 3331, the reorganization bill; ordered to lie on the table (p. 3124).

The bill (S. 2190) to protect producers, manufacturers and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures in woven or knitted fabrics was recommitted to the Committee on Interstate Commerce (p. 3124).

Mr. Capper had inserted a letter from D. M. Hildebrand, President of the United States Livestock Association, calling attention to the increasing imports of Polish ham and bacon into the United States (p. 3125).

Both Houses received the report of the Advisory Committee on Education, appointed to study the existing program of Federal aid for vocational education, its relation to general education and the need for an expanded program (H.Doc. 529) (pp. 3123 and 3154).

House, Mr. Rich had inserted correspondence between him-
Feb. 23 self and the Farm Security Administration regarding the
 subsistence homesteads at Greensburg, Pa., and criticized
the administration of them (pp. 3154-3155).

Items of interest in appendix: Provisions of the Secretary of Agriculture's proclamation of February 18 declaring the supply of cotton on hand, the estimated carryover and fixing the national allotment of cotton for this year (pp. 3162-3163); addresses by Henry F. Grady, vice chairman of the Tariff Commission, and Mr. Treadway, February 20, "Have the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Helped American Industry, Agriculture and Labor?" (pp. 3166-3170); statement by Secretary Wallace on the reorganization bill as reported by the Senate Committee (pp. 3172-3173). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Articles The Journal of the American Medical Association on Vitamins (February 19) announces in an editorial note that beginning in that issue and following ones there would be published a "new series of the present status of our knowledge of the vitamins. They have been prepared under the general auspices of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and the Council on Foods. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily the opinions of either council. The articles will be published later in book form." The first article--the introduction--is by Morris Fishbein, editor.

Bibliofilm Service The non-profit Bibliofilm Service, which copies research materials on microfilm, is now operating in three Washington (D.C.) libraries, those of the Department of Agriculture, the Army Medical Library and the Library of Congress, it was announced recently by Cuthbert Lee, newly appointed director of the American Documentation Institute. Scholars and libraries desiring to have printed or manuscript material in these libraries may now have this copying done on standard 35-millimeter microfilm. This service costs only a little more than a cent a page. The microfilm is read with a special reading machine which costs less than a typewriter. Copying is also furnished in the form of photoprints, readable with the unaided eye, at about 10 cents a page. Mr. Lee said in part: "Through the vision of Miss Claribel Burnett, Librarian of the Department of Agriculture, that library was put in the front rank in its ability to supply this up-to-date service, with the essential cooperation and inventive genius of Dr. Atherton Seidell of the National Institute of Health and of Lt. R. H. Draeger, M.C., U.S.N., Naval Medical School and the organizing ability of Watson Davis, Director of Science Service. (Science Service.)"

"Wood Grown to Order" "Wood Grown to Order" is the title of an article in Scientific American (March) by Mary Brandel Hopkins. She says in part: "To learn how growth conditions affect or control the quality of wood has become of such major importance that for the past 14 years the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, has been investigating the subject. To Benson H. Paul, laboratory silviculturist, fell a large share of the responsibility. One phase of the many-sided study has been the application of silviculture in controlling the specific gravity of wood, which previous studies proved is a fair basis for judging its strength, hardness, and other physical qualities."

Fertilizer Bulletin The American Fertilizer (February 3) contains as its leading article excerpts from a bulletin by J. J. Skinner and R. A. Lineberry of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and H. B. Mann, former agronomist, and E. R. Collins, agronomist, North Carolina Experiment Station--Adapting Standard and High Analysis Fertilizers to Truck Crop Soils (N.C. Bulletin No. 316).

New Farm Machinery J. Brownlee Davidson, agricultural engineer, gives in Successful Farming (February) "Previews of 1938's Farm Machinery". He says: "Future historians, in recording the progress of American agriculture, will probably cite the year 1937 as the beginning of an era in which the general-purpose tractor for growing row crops was widely accepted and was purchased by farmers in large numbers. With more tractors in the hands of farmers, their application to all forms of farm uses requiring power may be expected. Is it not reasonable to believe that all operations connected with the production of any crop under practically every condition may soon be carried out with tractor power? But why limit it to the farm? Rubber treads on track-type tractors may bring the farm family of the future into town. Isn't it logical to expect mechanical-farm-equipment progress to be along the following lines: (1) refinement of the tractor; (2) design of new machines especially adapted to the tractor; and (3) redesign of present machines to meet the special requirements of tractor power--such as increased speed? Improved practices in land use will likewise make their mark upon the farm machinery power of the days to come."

Cotton Textile The Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., recently urged Groups on Tariff the committee for reciprocity information of the United States Tariff Commission to make no tariff concession to Great Britain in connection with the reciprocal trade agreement now being negotiated "which would accelerate any possible loss of production by domestic cotton mills." The 30-page brief, buttressed with extensive statistics showing the position of the domestic cotton textile industry, was addressed to Henry T. Grady, chairman of the committee and was signed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the institute. (N.Y. Herald-Tribune, February 23.)

Planning To adjust production income to an increasing rural
In Utah population is one of the most important problems confronting Utah agricultural leaders and is being successfully attacked through a program of careful planning by county boards, says a Logan dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor (February 15). The problem is seen to have a social significance challenging the ingenuity of extension officials at the Utah Agricultural College. The problem was expressed by an official of the Farm Credit Administration who reported, after a visit in Logan, that in his opinion the pressure of population on the land in Utah is greater than in any other state in the Union. Dr. O. J. Wheatley, extension economist of the college, reports furthermore that more than 2,400 young men and women reach the age of 21 each year in the rural communities. A high percentage of them marry and seek homes near their own towns, and more than 1,000 homes are required annually to shelter these new farm couples.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

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Section 1

February 28, 1938

NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM Changes in the national farm program to make it accord with the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, including the establishment of a 12-cent per bushel payment for wheat for farmers who cooperate in the program, were announced yesterday by J. B. Hutson, Assistant Administrator of the AAA. "The new farm act," he said, "definitely provides for continuing agricultural conservation and for making it the foundation of the more comprehensive new program. The act makes some additions to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, under which the conservation work is carried out, and also contains specific instructions for administering certain provisions." (New York Times.)

NATIONAL HEALTH REPORT With the cost of illness and premature death in this country amounting to about \$10,000,000,000 annually and with more sickness among the poor than among those who are in better economic circumstances, "there is need and occasion now for the development of a national health program," according to a report issued Saturday by a special committee of the Public Health Service. The report, drawn up by the Technical Committee on Medical Care, says in part: "The ineffective distribution and, in some cases, lack of medical, dental and nursing personnel has serious implications for the health of those living in small cities and rural areas. Inadequacies in hospital care are known to exist in many localities, particularly in rural areas and areas in economic need." (New York Times.)

FOREIGN TRADE RESTORATION Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, speaking last night over a national-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, declared that the greatest contribution toward balancing the federal budget would be the restoration of an adequate foreign trade. Praising the current efforts by Secretary Hull to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, Mr. Aldrich predicted that "an adequate reduction of the tariffs with an adequate restoration of agricultural export markets would contribute well over a billion dollars a year toward the balancing of our hard pressed budget." (Press.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE A Paris report to the New York Times says ravages of the foot-and-mouth disease among French cattle and farm animals are continuing, reaching grave proportions, it was brought out in the recent debates in the Chamber on the agricultural budget. The epidemic, which started last May, has contaminated 900,000 head of cattle in eighty-three different departments of France, and it is also prevalent in Switzerland, Belgium, Germany and Holland.

Nitrogen Fertilizers A. H. Lewis, Jealott's Research Station (England) writes in the Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture (London) on "The Relative Values of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers". The summary says: "Results of a field experiment and a pot experiment to study the relative effects of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers are not superior to inorganic nitrogen fertilizers in crop-producing power. There is no evidence that organic nitrogen fertilizers have any value beyond that due to their nitrogen content. The evidence shows that provided the lime status of the soil is maintained at an adequate level, inorganic nitrogen fertilizers will give at least as good results as organic nitrogen fertilizers supplying the same amounts of nitrogen."

Farm Aid Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser of the Department, contributes to The Nation (February 26) "Farm Aid--Fourth Stage", and says: "The federal government has already gone through three stages of positive action in dealing with the problem of farm production and prices: Farm Board price-stabilization purchases in 1930-32, AAA commodity-control programs in 1933-35, and the agricultural conservation program of 1936-37. The farm bill just passed initiates the fourth stage..."

Skin Test "Rotter of Budapest" says an article in British Medical Journal (February 12), "suggested a skin test for the estimation of the vitamin C nutrition of the body. This test depended upon the fact that 2:6-dichlorophenolindophenol is decolorized by the tissues at a rate depending upon the ascorbic acid content...The extreme simplicity of this method as a rough indication of the vitamin C content of the tissues is obvious," say the authors, Benjamin Portnoy and John F. Wilkinson, who report a series of tests with 103 patients. They conclude: "Prolongation of the decolorization time appears to run parallel to the degree of vitamin C content of the tissues, although other reducing substances in the skin may be concerned in the decolorization phenomenon. The method may be of value as a rapid clinical test for vitamin C deficiency. A decolorization time of less than five minutes indicates tissue saturation with vitamin C, while ten minutes or longer is in favour of a deficiency."

Exchange Estimates Quota Vote "The New York Cotton Exchange Service," says a report in New York Journal of Commerce (February 23), "on Monday published an exhaustive study of the newly enacted farm legislation prepared by Alston H. Garside, economist of the exchange. The Journal of Commerce has been authorized to reprint a limited portion of this study.. The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that the "national allotment" of acreage for 1938 is 26,384,417 acres. This represents the aggregate of the acreage allotments of all individual growers in the country. In view of the inducements offered to the growers to restrict their planting, it is believed that most of them--probably 85 to 90 percent--will agree to co-operate in the Government program and will keep their planted areas within their allotments. Even allowing for 10 to 15 percent of the growers not doing so, it is thought in some usually well informed quarters that the total acreage may not exceed 27,000,000 acres.'..."

Senate, The Senate began debate on the Independent Offices
Feb. 24 Appropriation Bill (H. R. 8837) (pp. 3182-3207).

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 591) making a \$2,000,000 appropriation for control of insect pests, with an amendment to which the Senate later agreed. The Senate amendment appropriates \$5,000,000 for use in administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (pp. 3192-3193 and 3209-3210). This joint resolution will now be sent to the President.

Messrs. Byrd, Bailey, Burke, Wheeler, Clark, and Bulow submitted amendments which they intend to propose to S. 3331, the reorganization bill (p. 3181).

House, Insect pest control (See Senate proceedings).
Feb. 24

Mr. Harlan addressed the House, favoring reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 3215-3218).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Pearson: H. R. 9606, * * * extending the time for filing claims for refunds under the Agricultural Adjustment Act; ref. Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Kerr: H. R. 9607, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; ref. Committee on Agriculture.

Items of Particular Interest in the Appendix: Brief filed by Hon. George J. Bates, of Mass. with Committee for Reciprocity Information on proposed trade agreement with Great Britain, opposing inclusion of certain articles (pp. 3239-3240). Extension of remarks of Mr. Poage entitled, An Outline of the Farm Bill of 1938 (pp. 3249-3253). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Senate, The Senate passed the Independent Offices Appropriation
Feb. 25 Bill for 1939 (H. R. 8837) (pp. 3262-3292). Among the amendments agreed to were the following: Making an appropriation for work on the Gilbertsville Dam, Kentucky (pp. 3262-3273); Eliminating the proviso authorizing the President to eliminate or reduce appropriations by executive order (p. 3273); Making an appropriation for printing the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the agricultural income inquiry (pp. 3274-3275); Requiring that all new appointments to positions paying \$5,000 or more which are excepted from civil service requirements, and which are paid from appropriations made by this act, shall be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate (pp. 3275-3284); Modifying the usual provision prohibiting use of oleomargarine in veterans' hospitals except for cooking, by permitting its use if made of products grown in the United States (pp. 3286-3287); and Increasing the item for rural electrification loans from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 (pp. 3287-3292).

The Senate also passed the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938 (H. R. 9306) (pp. 3294-3296). As the bill passed the Senate it contains the following items of interest to this Department: Fighting forest fires, \$1,279,417; Inter-American Highway, \$34,000 (from existing road funds); Payments to Federal land banks and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, reductions in interest rate on mortgages, \$19,200,000; and Judgments and claims.

The reorganization bill (S. 3331) was made the unfinished business (p. 3293).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Sheppard: S. 3548, to amend section 9 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, * * *; and S. 3549, to prevent discrimination against graduates of certain schools in the making of appointments to Government positions to qualifications for which include legal training or legal experience; ref. Committee on Civil Service.

The Senate recessed until Monday, February 28.

House, Feb. 25 The House began general debate on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill (H. R. 9621) (pp. 3304-3333).

Speeches of interest to this Department: By Mr. Kerr: Favoring his bill (H. R. 1993) to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants (pp. 3316-3317) and By Mr. Hobbs: Opposing imports of farm products (p. 3327).

Bills Introduced: By Mr. Mahon of Tex.: H. R. 9626, to provide redress for employees in the competitive classified service of the United States in matters of removal, reduction in rank or salary, suspension from duty, and other disciplinary actions; * * *; ref. Committee on Civil Service. By Mr. Case of S. D.: H. R. 9630, to amend the act * * * for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, * * *; ref. Committee on Civil Service. By Mr. O'Toole: H. R. 9635, to prevent and make unlawful the practice of law before the Government departments, bureaus, commissions, and their agencies by those other than duly licensed attorneys at law; ref. Committee on Judiciary.

The House adjourned until Monday, February 28.

Bills Approved by the President: H. R. 9379, authorizing cancellation of obligations of Reconstruction Finance Corporation incurred in supplying funds for relief at the authorization or direction of Congress. Approved February 24, 1938 (Public No. 432). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)